# je Minima Donumal,

RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1453.-Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

( WITH SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED ..... SITPTINGS

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Choppe transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every desc
h of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the
harrot. a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality
d, and advice given as tothe nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when requi
CKCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to

commission.

\*\*\* FOR SPECIAL SALE:—200 North Great Work (offer wanted).

\*\*\* SELLER of Quebrada.

BUSINESS in Chiverion and West Chiverton, Cafa Clicen, Cantral Minera, Billins.

BUYER of Chiverton (lead), £7; West Chiverton (lead), £2; New Martha, 15s.

\*\*\* Mr. URGPTS CIRCULAR, No. 14, contains:—The Market, and reflections thereon. Reports:—West, East, and Chiverton Mines, Cefa Clicen, Date, Weish Gold, Pentre Lygan, Billins, New Martha, Crebor, East Caradon. Quotations.

Pentre Lygan, Billins, New Martha, Crebor, East Caradon. Quotations.

M. R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—30 Arthur; 20 Bottle Hill, 12s. 6d.; 5 Basset and Grylls, 225; 3 Bryn Gwiog, 231½; 50 Crebr., £2½; 3 Drake Walls. 22; 10 East Carm Brees, £5; 20 East Rosewarne, £5; 20 East Jane, £2; 30 East Caradon, £28; 10 East Carm Brees, £5; 20 East Rosewarne, £5; 20 East Jane, £2; 30 East Caradon, £37; 10 Grawtille, £6½; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £4½; 20 Gawton, 15s. 6d.; 20 Hawkmoor, 3s.; 100 Holmbush (25, 26d.), 28. 6d.; 20 Hawkmoor, 3s.; 100 Holmbush (15s. paid), 77s. 6d.; 20 Lady Bertha, 15s.; 20 Ludcott, £4½; 20 Marke Valley, £5½; 20 North Jane, £5; 20 Now Wheal Martha, £4½; 10 North Buller, £1; 50 North Great Work, £2s. 6d.; 20 North Treskerby, £4; 5 Tremayne, £14½; 20 Tincroft, £30½; 100 Tamar Consells, 13s.; 20 Wheal Edward, £3; 20 Wheal Harriett, £3; 20 St. Just United, £3½.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mn. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79,
OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other
Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or
for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

(Two in Corawall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining
Exchange, Peters WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to
him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage, of
his clients.—June 26, 1865.

him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—June 26, 1863.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—2 Bryn Gwiog. 50 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. 2 80. Wh. Frances, 279. 65 Basset. 5 Marke Valley, 45%. 5 Mary Ann, £16½. 5 Mary Ann, £16½. 5 Mary Ann, £16½. 5 Mary Ann, £16½. 5 Morth Basset, £3%. 10 North Minera, 4s. 9d. 5 Treiyon. 15 Treiyon. 15 Treiyon. 15 Treiyon. 15 Treiyon. 16 Tamar Consols, 11s. 3d. 20 North Brasst, £3%. 10 North Buller, £7½. 10 North Buller, £84. 10 North Crofty. 10 North Crofty.

Mr. LELEAN requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday event st, to insure their insertion.—June 26, 1863.

VILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

ILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 14 per cent. on all transactions.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. To make money buy Union, West Tolgus, South Tolgus, and East Caradon at present prices; Cara Brea for investment.

R. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREE

M. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BI
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bryn Gwiog, £213/.
Basset, £214/.
Cook's Kitchen, £264/.
Color and the same of year.
Condurrow, £1023/.
Drake Walls, £2.
Drake Walls, £2.
Bast Carn Brea, £83/, for fitme on.
east Russell, £33/.
And is a BUVER of—
South Toigus, £44.
An OFFEE WANTED for—
Carnyorth.
Gwydyr Park.

Carnyorth. West Par. West Stray Park. June 26, 1863.

Gwydyr Park. Fowey Consols. Great Retallack. Bankers: Bank of London.

Wheal Uny, £6. Wheal Harriett, £2%. Wheal Crebor, 35s,

Nanteos and Penrhiw. Treweatha. Rosewarne United.

When Seton, £230.
West Tolgus, £74%.
Wh. Kitty St. Agn., £7%
Sithney Carmeal, £6%

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 14 per cent., for memediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. 10

E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (ESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES,

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in all market mines. Speculators and shareholders in mines continually miss the chance of making profits, and instead incur enormous losses by so taking a little "private" advice before buying or selling. George Rice can advice as to East Caradon, East Cara Brea, Crobor, Roskerty, North Treskerty, East Reseward, Trincroft, and other market mines.

Money advanced on mining shares.

June 26, 1863.

Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL

EKUHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR

SALE, at nust prices:—2 West Tolgus, 576; 15 East Caradon, £374; 20 Wheal Grenville, £36; 56 East Granville, £34; 55 Sortridge; 2 East Basset, £38; 10 North
Buller, £36; 50 East Granville, £34; 55 Sortridge; 2 East Basset, £38; 10 North
Buller, £36; 50 North Crofty, £44; 35 East Cara Brea, £34; 100 Caraswas, £36;; 10

North Trankerby, £36; 4 Wheal Tralawny, £175; 100 Wheal Crobor, £3; 50 North
Pool, £2; 35 Kelly Bray, 15c, 6d.; 20 West Penstruthal, £2; 30 East Chiverton,
£46; 3d; 66 Cantra Minera, £38, 20; 40 East Jane, 59s, 2 South Frances; 100

East Seton, 8c, 5d.; 100 Dale, 10c, 6d.; 10 Crane, £144; 30 Sonth Corinnd, £2; 75

Gawton United, 6c, 9d.; 128 Hawkmoor, 8c, 550 West Maris and Fortessers; 4 Wheal
Buller; 200 Garreg, 6c, 6d.; 10 Nanglies, £3; 40 Drake Walls, £3; 6d; 50 New
Bouth Caradon, 8c, 5d.; 45 East Gamila Lake, £47; 75; 20 Ledcott, £454; 36 Hingston;
40 South Condurrow; 2 Stray Park; 100 Holmbush; 10 South Wheal Crotty, £256;

In any business that George Moore is favoured vill give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON h
the prices quoted, and FRI
10 Aberdryd.
20 Alasmillos.
3 Basset, 271 15s.
5 Bryn Gwiog, 2314.
5 Cilifd. Amalgamated.
5 Cilifd. Amalgamated.
5 Cilifd. Amalgamated.
10 Coarborno Vean, 29s. 6d.
1 Condurrow, 21074.
10 Cretake, 10s. 9d.
5 Charlotte Utd. (all calls paid), 6s. 9d.
10 Cobre.
1 Copper Hill, £81%.
50 Cambriab.
20 Caradon and Phomix.
20 Caradon and Phomix.
20 Caradon and Phomix.
50 Cape Copper, £31%.
5 Cwm Erfin.
50 Con Pedro No. del Rey,
24s.
5 Diag Dong, £31%.
5 Diag Dong, £31%.
50 East Gerowille, £3 8s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, £27 8s 9d.
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50 East Coradon, £27 8s.
40 East Caradon, £28 4s.
40 East Caradon, £28 4s.
40 East Caradon, £38 4s.
40 Great David & Baddrd.
50 Great No. Copper, £29 d.
40 Great David & Baddrd.
50 Great No. Copper, £28 9d.
40 Great David & Baddrd.
50 Great No. Copper, £39 9d.
40 Harwood, 26s. 3d.

And is a BUYER of ~20 28 8s.

In any business that Genore Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Aberffryd.
2 Harodafost, £42½.
3 House of Caradon, £1 184, 8d.
5 Hary Gwieg, £31½.
5 Hyrn Gwieg, £31½.
5 Cliffd, Amsignamated.
2 Harodafost, £42½.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £26½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £26½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £26½.
5 Camborne Vean, 229, 6d.
10 Coretake, 10s. 9d.
6 Chariotte Utd. (all calls paid), 6s. 9d.
10 Cobre.
10 Cobre.
10 Cobre.
10 Cobre.
10 Cobre.
10 North Traisway.
10 Copper Hill, £81½.
5 Cambrian.
20 Caradon and Phemix.
20 Capa Copper, £2½.
5 Cwm Erin.
5 Copper, £2½.
5 Cwm Erin.
5 Ding Dong, £3½.
5 Ding Dong, £3½.
5 Ding Dong, £3½.
5 Ding Dong, £3½.
5 No. Roskear, £4 5a 9d.
5 East Caradon, £7 8a 9d.
5 East Caradon, £1 8a, 9d.
5 East Caradon, £1 8a, 9d.
5 East Caradon, £20.
5 North Prosite Wide.
5 North Prosite Gen.
5 North Prosite Wide.
5 North Prosite.

50 Great No. Copper, 28 9d. 5 Great No. Copper, 26 9d. 5 Great Pertune, 226 3d. 50 Sants Barbara, 13s. 3d. 50 Harwood, 26s. 3d. 50 Sants Barbara, 13s. 3d. 3d. 2d. 5 Gryn Gwfog, £30; 20 East Carl Brea; and 5 West Car 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 26, 1965.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE OF SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Commission on unaretransactions 1% per cent. on £100 and above, and 2% per cent.

R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on rits of the various mines currently dealt in.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, and Devon

M. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR contains particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Ball ways, Mines, &c., which can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolecath district.

5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, June 26, 1863.

6, BATTERS

M. R. G. D. S. A. N. D. Y. S. H. A. R. E. D. E. A. L. E. R., No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C., has the following SHARES 5 Pendeen Consols, £834.

3 E. Carn Bree, £8 3s. 9d.

3 East Gravellie, £3%.

3 Theorof, £21\frac{1}{2}.

3 Wheal Margaret.

30 North Dolcoath, 42s. 6d.

30 Wheal Unity, 14s. 6d.

40 Wheal Unity, 14s. 6d.

40 Wheal Unity, 14s. 6d.

50 Cook's Kitchen, £26\frac{1}{2}.

50 Theorof, £21\frac{1}{2}.

50 Theorof, £21\frac{1}{

TAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of—
South Condurrow, 10s. East Basset, 281, East Cardon, 237, Wheal Norris, 20s.

East CARADON AND East Basset Companen,—The former is sailing in all the levels, and the ore losing in quality, in depth. Shares are at a price equal to fifteen years' purchase. The reserves are being too rapidly extracted. Every inspector knows this, East Basset is selling for only seven years' purchase, with reserves equal to two years' dividends (£2 bi-monthly), and with the prespect of the 119 adding, within three months, £10,000 to the existing reserves. When East Russell disappointed expectations I recommended them being soid at about 10;, and East Carn Brea bought at \$8, My advice was followed extensively. I now advise that the shares at a fifteen years' purchase be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have be sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have been being the seven years' purchase the sold, the tendency being downward, and that the seven years' purchase have been been years' purchase the seven years' purchase have been years' purchase the seven years' purchase have been years' purchase the seven years' purchase have been years' purchase have years' purchase have years' the years' that have years' that have years' the years' that have years' the years' that have years' th

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARRBROKER, 2, HATTON COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1% per cent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. WILLIAM MICHELL has REMOVED from No. 3, unstindriars, to No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, where all letters in future must be. W. MICHELL has FOR SALE:—

2 Cargoll, £38.
20 Fean-an-dres, £28, 50.
3 Wheal Damsel, £8.
1 Condurrow, £105.
1 Colliford, £2324.
1 Seton, £3234.
20 Marke Valley, £64.
20 Morth Downs, £1
20 Marke Valley, £64.
20 North Treakerby, £34.
21 North Dolcoath, £3
21 North Dolcoath, £3
22 North Dolcoath, £3
23 O'Rona an-dres, £28, 50.
24 Change (10 Change)
25 Carn Bres, £69.
26 Change (10 Change)
26 Change (10 Change)
26 Change (10 Change)
27 Change (12 Change)
28 Change (12 Change)
29 Change (12 Change)
20 Change (1 1 East Basset, £81.
3 Caradon Consols, £15.
20 North Downs, £1½.
100 St. Day, 19s.
3½. 25 North Dolconth, £9%.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Extractastre Ten Years.)
TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nett or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Teiggraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly execute for immediate cash, or the fortulative settlements.

Commission, 14 per ceut. on all transactions.

June 26, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.O. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSAOT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGE
GENERAL SHAREDRALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNREDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON beg to inform and the public that the SALE advertised for Thursday, the next, is POSTPORED to THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1863.

2, Crown-court, Turednesdis-street, London, E. C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LAVERPOOL.
Mr. THOMAS is a SELLER of, at nott prices—
50 St. Just Consols, £1.

30 Brynamber, 12s. 64.

50 Silver Mountain, 40s.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE has REMOVAL

EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., where all communications are in fature to be addressed. The following SHARES FOR SALE, at nest prices:

100 Giasgow Caradon, 71 s3d 50 (pobrada (£2 10s, paid)), 10 Sittor Mountain, 30s. 29 (c. 2 Wheat Saton, £27 (c. 2

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. MANNELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.

Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.

Terms of commission, 1/4 per cent.

Rankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or Hillord Amaigam., 2234 Rosewarne United, 213. Margaret, 235.

Kitty (Leiant), 294. Tineroft, 2294. Brynnial.

Grewills, 28. East Grandon, 2714. East Caradon, 2724. South Caradon, 2724. Par Consuls.

Gonamena, 22. Par Consuls. Trencrom, 214. West Stray Park, 234. North Grandor, 274. Trenayoe, 2104. Trenayoe, 2104. Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-atreat, London, June 19, 1863.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:—
40 Hiogan Consols, 285 e6. 60 townbrane, 429.
20 Great Caradon, 234.
10 Fendeen, 27.
20 Wheat Onley, 14s. 9d.
20 Wheat Onley, 14s. 9d.
20 Wheat Arthur, 4s. 6d.
20 Wheat Grenville, 2836.
20 Wheat Grenville, 2836.

Business transacted at the closest market prices, on commission of 11/4 per cent.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

J. H. Cock, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly
acquainted with mines and their meangement, is in a position to advise or do business
on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly giteaded to.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT THOMAS GRIFFITH 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of fornation. Enclose a stamped suveleps.

TO CAPITALISTS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH.
SHAREDEALER (OFFICE, 38, THREADNEDLE STREET, LOMDOM.
E.C.), has selected a list of mining and other shares, which he can most strongly recommend for immediate purchase.
Investors should consult J. M. SEITR's monthly "Circular," which will be forwarded post free on application.

M. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, &c., has RETURNED FROM CORNWALL, and may be control as usual at 18, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT,
Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Leisun) Trencrom, St. Ives, Tralyon, Rosswarm Councils, Rosswall Hill, &c.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND
SHAREBHOKER, is a DEALER in SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION—
beying and selling on commission, or at nett cash prices.
Agent to Coolarira and Bond Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Genreck Copper,
and other mining commands—77 Non-street (Linguist) es.—27, Hope-street, Gi

COOD DIVIDENDS.—Micanus. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENT'S LANE, LORHAND STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Concole, and are perfectly secure. Bosiness transmitted the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ½, and Mines at 1 per cent.

A list of asfe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be actioned against apprious mines.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has hed the entire management of nines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES,
His monthly "Circular" for June contains important information on leading to the contains t

His monthly "Circular" for June contains important information on legitim iso a selected list of dividual and progressive mines. Forwarded on re-octage stamps.—5, Fusbury-street, Financiry-square, London. THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER,
MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND SOLD, PLINTSRIPE.

REAT LAXEY MINE (LIMITED), 24 per share, all paid,—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE of these VALUABLE SHARES.—Apply by stater only, addressed Massem, Macrond and Co., agents, care of Edward Drakeford, Esq., 12, Branswick-stress, Liverpool.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—
PARTY POSSESSING a MOIETY of a LANDED ESTATE, cituated in
CLEVELAND HILLS, comprising several million tops of the catebrated CLEVELA
RION ORE, DESTRES to Right with TWO or THERE GENTLEMEN, one a
PROMOTER, with a VIEW to FORM a PUBLIC COMPANY or WORKING
RAME. Plans and sections ready.—For full particulars, apply by bitiar; as "Glovelias
MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Ficet-street, Lendon, E.C.

INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE and MINING BROKER, Ros. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGH MISING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Fost free on receipt of six stamps.

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CORNISH NOTES-NEW SERIES .- No. III. BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., ETC.

The rage of the "Roses" was a memorable time in mining. East Wheal Rose was then the richest mine in Cornwall, and paying 50,000l. a year to her Rose was then the richest mine in Cornwall, and paying 50,0004. ayear to her fortunate shareholders. Her riches were found cropping up to the surface, and after a comparatively short but brilliant career she was exhausted and stopped, and great as her profits were—some hundreds of thousands of pounds in a few years—it was calculated that still more money was lost in new mines around her. The discovery of a stone of ore in the neighbour-hood of Newlyn, St. Columb, or Perran, was a fortune to a man in the way of premium, and there were West, North, and South, and a perfect host of other Roses, all at high premiums, and all, without exception, ending as rather prickly thorns to the shareholders. I remember in 1845, while writing my "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," there was a great discovery of lead somewhere about Perran, and I passed it on the road to Truro. I think it was the Virgin Perran; and great care was taken of her in her early days. In stepping into the adit, open to the road, I alighted on a magnificent rock of lead; and, at the end of an almost open cutting, peeped (through a grating, padlocked) at the beautiful lode, and, if I remember rightly, shares went to 50½ premium in the "Perran Wheal Virgin," but came to nothing when her virtues were more severely tested. But even before the discovery of East Rose several mines in the surrounding district had been very productive, and many profitable, especially Old Shepherds, &c. There were also Trebellan and Trebisken, Wheal Cubert, the Silver Peru, Wheal Golden, and a host of others, that may start up again some day, as setts, owing to the riches of West Chiverton, are again sought after in the neighbourhood, and great caution will be requisite on the part of the public in determining which to go into.

West Chiverton seems to have flashed like a meteor on the mining public, and people are wondering my they never heard of it before; the fact is, the mine has been at work for years, but was, until two months ago the sole property of a widow lady in Londo nate shareholders. Her riches were found cropping up to the surface and after a comparatively short but brilliant career she was exhausted and

worked by Mr. Stainsby, under the name, I believe, of "Cornubian," and returned lead to the value of about 100,000l. There is a 70-in. engine erected, and the mine will be forked—that is to say, pumped dry—as soon as possible. After paying West Chiverton 1500l. for the engine, the call of 2l. per share, on 3000 shares, leaves a capital in hand, as I hear, of 4500l., which will carry on the works for many months without a call; and as the old mine is only 80 fms. deep, many people are sanguine of early success. East Chiverton, adjoining Chiverton, is an untried sett, and with good prospects. An engine has been erected, and the shaft sunk 27 fms., and in a few fathoms further sinking—between 30 and 35 fms.—the lode will be cut, being about the depth it proved productive in West Chiverton. Next to East Chiverton a sett has just been taken up from the Bishop of Exeter, and called West Cargoll. Next to this is a large sett called Wheal Albert, worked years ago, when blende was at 1l. per ton, and lead very low. Blende is now at 3l. 10s., and lead 19l., and 1 am assured that with the erection of a small engine, and the outlay of 1500l., the mine could be made to yield good returns, if not profits, at once. It is held under a grant from the Duchy of Cornwall, and as I have been offered, and intend to take, a large interest init, any of your readers wishing to join may

under a grant from the Duchy of Cornwall, and as I have been offered, and intend to take, a large interest in it, any of your readers wishing to join may do so at a moderate price, upon early application.

Wheal Hope is about two miles from Chiverton, and, when worked in former times, a smelting-house was erected on the spot. The company, however, drove their levels to the boundary of their sett, and were not able

former times, a smelting-house was erected on the spot. The company, however, drove their levels to the boundary of their sett, and were not able to obtain the south ground. The present company have lately got to work a 40-inch engine, have forked the mine to the 68, and have levels driving at the 38, 48, and 58 into the whole ground not possessed by the former company. The shaft is down to the 70, and work done costing several thousands of pounds to the former party, and available for the present company for the speedy and profitable working of the mine. In the bottom of the 58 there is a lode worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and when the 68 has drained it a winze will be sunk through the course of ore. Five pitches have been set, 10 tons of lead, worth 177. to 19½ per ton, in course of dressing, and the prospects are as good as any young mine in the district. Great Retallack sells this month 98 tons of blende, and by sinking the shaft deep enough it is probable a good copper lode may be found, but the engine has enough to do at present to keep the water; and having obtained a large additional sett, for which 1000%, premium was once asked, through which several well-known lodes run, and which may be cut by driving an adit, that would come up to Retallack shaft 30 fms. deep, and so ease the water; I shall have a project to place before the shareholders at their next meeting, by which means the costs may be reduced to 100% a month, and the chances of discoveries increased. Since this was written the shareholders have agreed to stop all works for the present, except driving the adit through the new sett into Retallack; and the lodes it will intersect are those of Trebellan and Trebiskin, the Peru silver lode, &c.; and I consider the prospects of Retallack are very greatly enhanced by these proceedings, and that thanks are due to Capt. Retallack for his kindness in granting the new sett.

June 13.—North Roskear is looking poor, but there is a good deal of ore ground to take away about Pearse's shaft, and there is

ness in granting the new sett.

JUNE 13.—NORTH ROSKEAR is looking poor, but there is a good deal of ore ground to take away about Pearce's shaft, and there is no telling how soon an improvement or a discovery may take place. Pearce's shaft is down to the 184, and here, a few months ago, there was a very fine lode indeed; and a winze below the 184 was also rich, but now poor. The ore ground is dipping west, and several levels—the 164, 152, 140, and 130—are being driven west, towards Roskearnowth, but at present some way off. The 194 is driving to get up to the rich ore ground about Pearce's shaft, but is at present 40 fathoms off. The present returns of the mine are—copper about 700l. per month, and 20 tons of tin.

ROSKEARNOWTH, on the western part of Roskear sett, with large additions, is a fine sett, and a 70-inch engine is to be erected. There are two shafts down to the 70, both a great saying of expense to the present com-

ROSKEANNOWTH, on the western part of Roskear sett, with large additions, is a fine sett, and a 70-inch engine is to be erected. There are two shafts down to the 70, both a great saving of expense to the present company, and several levels are in course of driving on the lode. In the adit west there is a fine strong lode; in the 24 west there is a large lode, with stones of copper ore; in the 50 there are stones of ore; in the 70, driving on a part of the lode, and in about 7 or 8 fathoms expect to cut the main part of the lode. North Roskear made its large returns of copper from shallow levels, and, therefore, it is hoped that Roskearnowth may, or long make a good discovery.

ere long, make a good discovery.

North Crorry.—The 170 west is driving in a fine lode, worth 201. per fathom; and the 160 and 170 fathom levels are driving from Praed's shaft nation; and the 100 and 170 ration levels are driving from Fraed's shall towards the tin ground under the large deposits of copper which, in forme times, yielded enormous profits. The prospects in this part are very goo indeed, and I should not be surprised to see the mine take a much bette position in a few months. The mine forms a part of the once famous EAST WHEAL CROFTY, now divided into three—North Crofty, Sout -North Crofty, South

Crofty, and Wheal Crofty.

South Crofty, and wheal Crofty.

South Crofty is an excellent speculation, but not known much among the jobbers. The company have abandoned and sold the eastern part of the sett, called Longelose, including engine, and pitwork to the 40, for 1100L; and this, with the addition of Wheal Susan, is working by a new company, under the name of Wheal Crofty. At South Crofty, or eastern mine, the shaft is down nearly to the 120; the lode is 8 feet wide, and worth about 20L per fin. In about a month driving will be commenced at this depth, and the returns increased. The chief prospects seem to be a piece of ground lately obtained from Tincroft, and for which they are to pay a tribute of 9d. in 12. for four years, after which it will become the absolute property of the company. In the 50 west there is a fine lode of

yellow ore, worth 201. per fm. At the meeting, on Monday, a call of 11. r share will be made for the next two months.

CARN CAMBORNE.—This sett is surrounded by Dolcoath, Stray Park, and

per share will be made for the next two months.

CARN CAMBORNE.—This settis surrounded by Dolcoath, Stray Park, and Camborne Vean to the north, and by Wheal Harriett on the south, and occupies a tract of ground adjoining Dolcoath that I have heard many people say belonged to Wheal Harriett, when they have been pointing to the latter mine on Mr. Symons's plan of 1850. The operations now going on are—driving east on Clarke's lode, which has passed through a cross-course, now 2 feet wide, and nearing another cross-course against which Dolcoath made very rich; also driving west, where the lode is 1 ft. wide. In the back, 5 fms. behind the end, the lode is worth 12l. per fm.; the lode underlies 1½ foot per fm. north. The great north lode underlies 15 in. south, and thus the engine-shaft is sunk to take both in depth, when they will form a junction. At present, Clarke's lode is 18 fms. from shaft; great north lode, 22 fms.; and the shaft is down 29 fms. below adit, or 57 fms. from surface. A 24-inch engine is about to be erected, and the prospects of the mine, from its situation and appearances, are very good. Forty-five tons of ore are being got ready for sale for the last quarter.

Reductin, June 13.—The extreme wet weather prevented me from see-

are being got ready for sale for the last quarter.

Redrutt, June 13.—The extreme wet weather prevented me from seeing several mines in the neighbourhood of Redruth; but I hear that CLIJAH AND Wentworth, though looking poor, has a good prospect in driving the deep cross-cut to intersect the lodes of the old Buckets Mine. East CARN BREA is said to be looking poor, and is a great disappointment to all connected with it. Two years ago the prospects were good; in fact, no progressive mine of the day had better; but these prospects were improperly magnified, and great injury has been done, not only to the mine, but to mining in the neighbourhood generally by them.

The CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES have greatly improved; and, but for the heavy costs and water charges (upward of 5000), per month), would make great profits. As it is, the profits are above 6000, per month), and will increase. The ends in Clifford are very rich; and United Mines, which have been a heavy drag upon the concern, are looking better. These are by far the most extensive mines in Cornwall, and together, I suppose, have made 1,000,0001. profit.

which have been a heavy drag upon the concern, are looking better. These are by far the most extensive mines in Cornwall, and together, I suppose, have made 1,000,000L profit.

NORTH GRAMBLER.—I had heard of some discovery here, and walked over to see it this morning. There is a fine masterly lode, and good stuff coming from it; but it will want a little time yet.

At GRAMBLER AND ST. Auben the works are being transferred to the old mine, which offers good prospects. West Damsel is said to be looking well, and very soon will pay dividends again; it is in 256 shares only, and well held in the district. South Basset is poor. Wheal Basset is poor, but offers good chances for discoveries. The mine has paid 300,000L in dividends since 1848 has paid 250,000L in dividends. Of late it has been poor, but sinking Kistle's shaft has been commenced below the 100; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, and a course of ore here would entirely change the prospects of the mine.

3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, and a course of ore here would entirely change the prospects of the mine.

COPPER HILL is surrounded by Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, and East Basset; and the rich course of ore in the latter mine was driven up to the boundary of Copper Hill in the 70, worth 70l. per fm.; and the object of late has been to prove it in this mine; and, although not yet met with so rich as expected, the situation of the sett seems such that time only is required, one would think, to ensure success. The 70, at Copper Hill, is not so deep as the 70 at East Basset; and winzes are being sunk from the 70 to get into the run of the ore. No. 3, or cross winze, is 12 fms. from East Basset boundary, and has been sunk about 8 ft., and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; No. 2, driven 4 fms., 1 ton per fm.; No. 1, still further from East Basset, down 5 fathoms, and poor. The 70, driving from cross winze towards East Basset, is worth 1½ ton per fm.

South Frances is improving for tin, and may ere long prove a tin mine; its profits to this time, since 1846, have been over 180,000l.

West Stray Park.—Two years ago I wrote that this mine required a large engine; the same thing remains to be said, and I fear not much good will be done without it.

North Dolcoath, which had such a splendid gossan, and yielded upwards of 5000l. of silver at a shallow level, offers fine prospects in depth, and I should not be surprised to hear of an improvement in the shaft before

warus of 5000%. Of silver at a shallow level, offers fine prospects in depth and I should not be surprised to hear of an improvement in the shaft befor long. I am sorry that I am compelled to give such short notices of som of these mines, but it will rain in torrents, and I cannot help it.

On my road to Gwinear I heard that EAST ROSEWARNE was considered a rising and very promising mine.

On my road to Gwinear I heard that East Roseward was considered a rising and very promising mine.

Wheal Unity.—Operations are confined to the new lode, which a short time ago excited so much interest in connection with the disputed boundary question with Roseward Consols. The shaft in Unity, on this lode, is down 40 fms., and the lode in the 30 has a very promising appearance, and yielding ore precisely similar to Roseward Consols, and in the same channel of ground. In about a week the agents hope to cut the lode in the 40, and both are very sanguine about it, and, looking at the facts connected with the same lode in Roseward Consols and Roseward United, I am disposed to augur good of the result; it may not be cut rich, but that should not dishearten us, as the 30 had to be driven some fathoms before it came into ore. On this lode Wheal Unity has a run 500 fms. west, but a short run east. Rosewarde Consols shaft is sunk on the same lode, at the flat-rod shaft, 60 fms., and they are erecting a 60-in. cylinder-engine upon it, and this only a short distance from the boundary of Unity, showing their opinion of the lode, and from it they sold 97 tons of ore for 7241. 7s. 6d. the day after I was there. There is also a caunter lode rich in Rosewarne Consols, but it cannot be further worked till the new engine goes to work. This caunter will also be cut in Unity. A little further on the same lode Rosewarne Unitrate company have removed their engine, and are down 27 fms. on the lode, which is producing very rich stuff, of precisely the same character that it does in Unity, and it is from facts such as these, and from a careful examination of the stuff from the three mines, &c., that I think the shareholders will have a good discovery at Unity.

June 15.—Marke Vallex: The returns from this mine some years

JUNE 15 .- MARKE VALLEY: The returns from this mine some yes go were from the eastern part of it, and amounted to 62,000%, and a long evel was driven west through poor ground, until a course of ore was me with on Rose Down lode, which continued for 100 fathoms long, and the with on Rose Down lode, which continued for 100 fathoms long, and the chief operations were transferred to the western part of the sett, upon which upwards of 12,000\text{. has been spent in sinking Salisbury shaft 100 fms. below adit, and in crecting a 70-inch engine, &c. The 90 was driven many fathoms through an orey lode, and from this level a cross-cut intersected Mark's lode, which proved richer than the Rose Down. Fisher's lode was also cut in the 80, and to enable them all to be seen in the 100, Salisbury shaft has been sunk, and a cross-cut commenced, and here are the points of interest in the mine. Fisher's lode will be cut first, then Rose Down, then Mark's, and a discovery in either of these points may change the prospects of the mine, which just now are not very brilliant, and the profits small.

West Rose Down.—An engine has been erected here since my last

Fr Rose Down.—An engine has been erected here since my last and at 10 fathoms under adit a cross-cut will be driven to cut the Although a very fine sett, it will take take a long time, and a great

deal of money, to prove it.

At SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER the operations are confined to driving the 90 cross-cut towards the lode, which will be seen in about six

, and the captain is very sanguine of success.

WHEAL AGAR, south of West Caradon, appears to be on the same lodes as Caradon Wheal Hooper. South Caradon is said to be months, and the captain is very sanguine of success.

EAST WHEAL AGAR, south of West Caradon, appears to be on the run of lodes as Caradon Wheal Hooper. SOUTH CARADON is said looking well. West Caradon poor. Craddock Moor improving will make profits, and, it is hoped, dividends again. Gonamena is speculation, and will make a noise some day. Wheal Pollard. speculation, and will make a noise some day. WHEAL POLLARD, next to Craddock Moor, has a good lode in the shaft, and I have often expressed an opinion that it is one of the best untried setts in the district. Several new mines further west have been put to work of late, among them the Old Wheal Sisters, under the name of Caradon United, but time does not

Wheal Sisters, under the name of CARADON UNITED, but time does not allow me to visit any of them at present.

CARADON AND PHGENIX CONSOLS MINES a few years ago were worked under the name of Berriow Consols, and a large amount of money expended. A very high opinion was entertained of the sett, but owing to deaths, failures, heavy arrears of calls, &c., the works were abandoned with great loss about two years ago. A company, I understand, has now been formed, with a paid-up capital of 2500L, to give the mine a spirited trial. Several agents have given a high opinion of the lodes opened upon, and in depth there is a fair prospect of success.

June 19.—I was about leaving the eastern district when I received letters from Ireland, and elsewhere, asking me to visit New Wheal Martha, and to publish the report in my Notes; for though, it was said, the mine was creating great attention in the Share Market, very little of its real position was known, either by the shareholders or the public. I, therefore, started off, accompanied by a practical agent well acquainted with the mine, and here is the result:—

WHEAL MARTHA is a new edition of an old mine. Fifteen years

ago, at least, Great Wheal Marthas, or, as they were called on the Stock ago, at least, Great Wheal Marthas, or, as they were called on the Stock Exchange, "great veal patties," were favourite shares in the market, and went to a premium of 4l. or 5l. per share. The works were then abandoned, and remained idle, until a few years ago a company, The Great Wheal Martha (Limited), was formed, under the Limited Liability Act, in 15,000 shares of 1l. each, and the capital being expended, and the mine in debt, there was a species of sale of the mine, or a new issue of 5000 shares (I can scarcely comprehend which) of 1l. each, and of this sum about 2000l., I understand, went to pay off old debts, and the rest has been expended, with the exception of about 5s. per share, or 1250l. The sett is about two miles west of Great Devon Consols, and rather limited in the run of lode going east. The main lode is a strong champion lode, 3 fms. wide, with an enormous amount of mundic in the shallow levels, but improving as it goes down; in the 52 it had fluor-spar in it; and in the 64.

expended, with the exception of about 5s. per share, or 1250l. The sett is about two miles west of Great Devon Consols, and rather limited in the run of lode going east. The main lode is a strong champion lode, 3 fms. wide, with an enormous amount of mundic in the shallow levels, but improving as it goes down; in the 52 it had fluor-spar in it; and in the 64, where the orey part is 3 feet wide, the fluor-spar predominates even more, improving the lode, taking the place of the mundic, and making it easier to work, for when the lode had to be entirely cut through in the upper levels it cost as much as 50l. per fm. This change in the lode makes me think there may be a good, if not a great, mine in depth, and at present it is an excellent speculation, spoult through limited resources; for the thought will intrude itself, can the present company carry it out without fresh capital? And this leads me to remark upon the system of a too "limited liability," and its evil effects on mining.

In the first instance, the capital was totally inadequate, and many people subscribed because they could not be called upon, legally, for more than 11. per share, but what was the result? When that sum was expenditurely found they must either loss all, or give away more than half them wise to raise money to carry it on a little further, for this, in reality, is the practical working of the plan. A. gave, perhaps, 2l. or 1l. premium for three 15,000th shares, and when all was expended the new company gave him one share of 1l. for his three—equal to 6s. 8d. each—and he now holds 1-10,000th, and before long the chances are that another sale or issue must take place, and his 1-10,000th will become again diminished, as it appears to me very improbable that the present capital can suffice. The returns last sale were 420 tons of ore for two months, realising 1210l. 5s., or less than 3l. per ton, out of which the company have to pay 5s. 6d. per ton carriage, and the next sale will be about the same quantity, and of no better quality. This ver 4 fms., it is twenty-four feet wide, worth 8l. per fm., and improving, and there are 12 fms. further to drive to get directly under the rich ore gone down in the bottom of the 52. The 64 east is being driven on the north down in the bottom of the 52. The 64 east is being driven on the north part of the lode, and is worth 8*l*, per fm. inclining south, and seeming likely soon to form a junction with the south part. The 52 west is worth 8*l*, to 9*l*, per fm., and has been more productive in the last 4 or 5 fathoms driving. The 52 east has been driven 35 fms., producing stones of ore occasionally. The lode has been cut in the shaft, but no value can be put upon it at present, though there is said to be silver in it.

I referred in my comping maps to the Old Gravite Lake as having

I referred in my opening paper to the Old Gunnis Lake, as having produced largely in former years; and latterly, as CLITTER'S ADIT, a part of it has also made large returns, and steam-stamps are about to be erected, to return a large quantity of tin discovered; and several agents told me they considered this mine the best speculation in the district. It is chiefly owned by reaction in the localization. d by parties in the locality.

Hingston Down.—I went over this mine, but could not stop. I hear there are good prospects in the new shaft, and the cutting the lode in the next level is looked for with some interest. The mine has sold altogether 21,974 tons of copper ore, for 131,9582. 15s. 11d., and paid dividends in 1854, 1855, and 1856—15,0002, and is adjoining and parallel with the Wales and West Drake Walls.

In the Tavistock district GREAT NORTH MARIA is being worked by a In the Lavisock district GREAT NORTH MARIA is being worked by a local proprietary with good prospects. A shaft was sunk 5 fathoms on the course of the lode, and then 7 fathoms driven eastward, and a shoot of good ore ground met with and gone over 4 or 5 fathoms, and still good in the end, where it was discontinued, in order to sink the shaft 10 fathoms deeper on its course, which has been done, and driving has been commenced to get under the shoot of ore referred to, which will be accomplished in a few days.

In the Par district local parties are working the New Pembroke Mine, and have good prospects. In a former working four lodes were intersected, and the shaft sunk 30 fathoms deep. An engine has been erected by the present company, the mine is in fork, and sinking deeper commenced.

present company, the mine is in fork, and sinking deeper commenced.

JUNE 18.—BOTTLE HILL prospects have very much improved, and the south lode bids fair to make a good and paying mine in a few months. A cross-cut is driving in this lode 18 fathoms from surface, worth 62. to 72. per fathom west; and 102. to 122, per fathom for tin east, with good copper ore in the bottom level, and there is a very fine pile of copper at surface. The south shaft is down 8 fathoms deeper than the adit level; the lode in the shaft yields fine stones of tin, in a beautiful channel of ground, and when 4 fathoms deeper, in about three weeks, a level will be driven east and west on the lode, to get under the ore ground under the adit cross-cut. A 24 fm. level will also soon intersect the ore. The old part of the mine continues about the same, and will increase the returns of tin when there is more water for stamping.

is more water for stamping.

At East Bottle Hill they are driving to cut the south lode of Bottle
Hill 12 fathoms deep, and will cut it in about a month.

June 19.—Redmoor: In the 40 fm. level a good improvement took place last night; lode worth 1 to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and altogether the prospects have improved, and the mine a very cheap speculation.

On my return to town my attention was called to some remarks in last reek's Journal upon tampering with the reports of Wheal Crebor at the office of the company, and of jobbing in shares, both there and at the mine; and, as one of the committee of management, I at once investigated the mat ter, and find the only particle of truth to be that the locum tenens of Mr. Hitchins, the secretary, in copying the report in great haste, did not do so quite correctly, putting the word "about" for "full," &c. In this there was no "impure motive" whatever, and I believe no office in London is more free from jobbing; while at the mine Capt. Gifford, I am assured, has never jobbed, and holds the same number of shares he did three years ago, without once making a single transfer. The writer of the paragraph of which I complain tells me that he meant his remarks generally, and not to Crebor in particular, and that he will offer an explanation this week. No one, however, could read his remarks without applying them to Crebor alone; and if there be an excuse for too hastily copying a report (which, by the way, had been several days open to the inspection of the shareholders, or anyone else, at the office), it is the fact that Mr. Newton was perfectly overwhelmed at the time with transfers to register and pass through the books; and when ter, and find the only particle of truth to be that the locum tenens of Mr.

at the office), it is the fact that Mr. Newton was perfectly overwhelmed at the time with transfers to register and pass through the books; and when he informs me that at one account alone he had to enter transfers representing, from one to the other, eight thousand shares, some idea may be formed of his duties, and the time he must have had left for jobbing.

Of this mine, I will further say that it is good enough to stand upon its own merits; as a speculation, it is second to none in the district; and it will only be injured in public estimation by statements that are untrue, or intended to mislead—such, for instance, as the non-official report in serted last week in the Mining Notabilia, and also privately inserted the week before, that the lode in the shaft was worth 60L per fathom, and leading to the inference that the shaft was being sunk. It is, of course, of the utmost importance that the lode in the shaft should continue rich, as I have no doubt whatever on my own mind that it will; but at present it cannot be seen—has not been seen for three weeks, and will not be seen for at least a month longer; to report upon it, therefore, weekly as worth 60L per fin. is only misleading the public, and Capt. Gifford called my attention to it when I last saw him. The real cause of the depression in shares, and which these private reports may be intended to counteract, is that a gentleman who commenced buying at 1L, and bought up more than 2000 shares (and through this the price advanced so rapidly), has lately been selling largely, and, therefore, supplying the "bears," and depressing the market.

# Original Correspondence.

#### ECONOMY IN FIRING-PROTECTING FURNACE BARS.

Sir.—Passing a steam-engine last week, I observed some pieces of sandstone and fire-clay broken into the size of macadamised stones at the firedoors; and on enquiring what they were for, I found the small coal was so
very good that it burnt the fire-bars, and that the fireman in order to prevent this, after he had "cleaned" his fire, threw a layer of this broken
stone upon the bars, and then drew the burning coal upon them. The
stones admitted the air to the fire, and protected the bars. I had never
seen the plan tried before, and thinking it might be new to your readers,
beg to place it before you for insertion.

A PITMAN.

June 19. June 19.

#### THE NEW METAL-THALLIUM.

THE NEW METAL—THALLIUM.

Sir.—The information contained in the letter of Mr. Joseph Jones, published in last week's Journal, is beyond question conclusive, and I have no hesitation in saying that had Mr. Jones communicated equally complete details in 1857, the identity of his metal and thallium would never have been discussed. In 1857, I took some trouble to ascertain something more of the nature of the new metal to which Mr. Jones referred than that contained in the paragraph to which I originally alluded, but the utmost that I near learn was that Mr. Jones was not communicative upon the subtractive was the metal to possible the metal upon a commercial scale at he described the metal (I never heard of anyone having examined it) as a valuable substitute for silver and mercury; and that potash was an important substance used in the separation. So far from hardness being claimed as one of its properties, it was stated to me that it was particularly soft, and very difficult, unless alloyed with other metals, to keep in the metallic state.

was an important substance used in the separation. So far from hardness being claimed as one of its properties, it was stated to me that it was particularly soft, and very difficult, unless alloyed with other metals, to keep in the metallic state.

Now, from his statement published in the Mining Journal of July 14, 1857, I at once concluded that he had not taken the specific gravity, as the metals mentioned by him differ so widely in that respect as to present no similarity whatever—aluminium being about 2°6, arsenium nearly 6°0, and silver 10°5. Again, the difference in the colours of aluminium, arsenium, and silver left me a good margin for conjecture. But being informed that this sulphurium would be valuable as a substitute for mercury, and for such purposes as covering looking-glasses, because "it would spread like butter when hot," I thought that Mr. Jones might have produced some alloy of the potassium in the potash and the metals in the sulphur refuse, and designated it sulphurium. I admit that I had not the faintest conception how the requisite change was brought about; but, assuming that Mr. Jones's statement was not entirely imaginary, I suggested that it might have been an impure potassium that he had obtained—an alloy less liable to decomposition than the metal itself. It was more likely, I thought, inasmuch as the pyrites used in the manufacture of the acid might have been arsenical, argentiferous, &c., and that he had got some alloys of the metals originally existing in the pyrites and in the potash. I concluded, at the same time, that this furnished an explanation for his representing the new metal as similar to three very distinct known metals, the difference occurring according to the character of the pyrites used.

That the whole of my conclusions were based upon conjecture is evident—accurate data could not be obtained; but upon the information I possessed I think it will be admitted that I had some grounds for supposing that Mr. Jones's sulphurium was a soft metallic substance, whitish in co

# THE TIN DEPOSITS OF BOLIVIA-No. II.

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THE TIN DEPOSITS OF BOLIVIA—No. II.

Sir.—In the summer of 1862, when I visited the mines of Oruro, there were, besides several Indians, four English miners at work in the Cerro, on a vein of tin which cropped out at the summit of the hill, more than two yards wide, and yielding more than 20 per cent. of black tin throughout that width. The direction of this vein at the surface was 25° east of north, and underlying east. It had not then been opened out for more than 2 fms. from the surface, but to that depth the tin occurred in a peculiar nodular form, the interstices being filled with oxide of iron. From this unusual structure the contents of the vein may be easily removed with a pick. Having followed this vein for some distance along the top of the hill, I was enabled to trace it as the capping of one of the veins which had formerly been worked below as a copper-silver lode.

It struck me that it would be somewhat interesting to discover in this peculiar transition from tin to copper and silver, in the same vein, some change in the containing rock; but I failed to discover any such alteration. In all cases, however, where the tin had been worked down to that part of the vein containing silver the approaching change was indicated by the presence of mundic, which is invariably found in all the veins containing silver in Oruro, Llallagua, Antiquera, or Potosi.

The universal law acknowledged by miners, that the relative productiveness of a vein is in an indirect ratio to the hardness of the containing rock; is well exemplified in the veins of Oruro, and especially in those of Chuncho, 15 leagues south of Oruro, where they occur in basalt rock, and where the wife of vein varies, as you descend from the top of the hill, from 3 in. to 3 to 10 t

and washed barrilla (that is, ore reduced to the size of small peas), has resulted in the compulsory abandonment of some of the best of the mines, the surface water having lodged at their bottoms, which the Indian miner possesses no means of drawing off. In other cases, where the impervious character of the stratum has prevented the infiltration of water, the mines have been opened so badly, and the refuse allowed to accumulate in the roadways to such an extent, that it will require some outlay of capital, labour, and time to open out the veins of the mines owned by S. D. Fermin Tollas (nearly 100 in number). Not more than 10 were being worked when I visited Guanuni, which may be attributed in the greatest degree to the low price—20 reals per quintal—paid by the owners of the mines to the Indian. For this remuneration he undertakes to extract the ore from the vein, to bring the same to the ingenic, or dressing-floors, and there to crush and wash a sufficient quantity to yield 101 lbs. of barrilla fit for smelting. The miner is allowed to choose the mine which appears to him most promising, and to select any part of it he considers best, the owner only placing overlookers in the mines and on the floors to prevent the Indian from stealing the ores. When we consider that this same barrilla, for which the owner pays the Indian \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\) (20 reals) per quintal, is sold by him in Oruro for \$9\$ per quintal, it seems but short-sighted policy on the part of the owner to limit the produce of his mines to a mere fraction of their capabilities, by appropriating to himself so large a portion of the profits. It must be remembered that the pay of an Indian labourer is 4 reals per day, and after accurately estimating the average yield of the above mines, and having interrogated the miners themselves, I found that these miners, after all expenses, did not make more than 3 reals per day. The method I have described as adopted in working the veins of tin is employed also in working the veneros of Guanuni, in which its rui

than once occurred that the man has been shut in, the walls having closed behind him.

Timbering the mines of Bolivia would be hardly practicable, and, if practicable, rainously expensive, from the great cost of transferring timber over the mountains. The forests are many leagues from the mines of these districts, and since the only mode of carriage is on mules' backs, and each mule carrying only 3 cwts., and that for a distance of not more than 20 miles a day, it follows that some considerable capital is required to place even 1 ton of timber in such a bleak and inhospitable district as that of Guanuni, situated at least 100 miles from any available forest. About 6 leagues due north of Guanuni, and in continuation of the same chain, are the mines of Morococala. Morococala is a small hill, with an infinity of veins of tin, generally of a high percentage. The veins run north-north-east, south-south-west, and north-east, south-west. They are bunchy, and this is the cause of the failure of all the works which have been attempted there. The only mine which has been, and is still, remunerative is that of S. D. Philip Saconetti, from which they have extracted from 2000 to 3000 quintals of ore annually. This employs from 20 to 25 miners. The tin ore is very compact, generally of a straw yellow and lead colour, but white near the surface. The quality of the tin, after that of Guanuni, is the best in Bolivia. The tin veins of the hill of Chuncho, near Poopo, are remarkable for their regularity, and we may consider the quality as equal to that of Guanuni. The large grained size of the tin in the mines of Chuncho greatly enhances its value. The mines have been as yet worked to a very limited extent, on account of the hardness of the basals in which they occur.—St. Erth, Cornwall.

MINES AND MINING IN SPAIN

#### MINES AND MINING IN SPAIN.

they occur.—St. Etth, Commail.

MINES AND MINING IN SPAIN.

SIR,—With the development of mining operations in Spain, some notes on the subject may prove interesting. It is now thirty-seven years since the mines of Spain were fairly opened to foreign and native competition. The loose concessions, if not of mining land, at least of mining rights, given for years previously by the sovereigns of Spain to favourities and others who ministered to their exigencies, were of little avail to excite mining enterprise, for these rights were mostly either not taken advantage of ty the recipients, or, if disposed of, were hampered with so many restrictions as seriously to interfere with advantageous working. It is difficult for a visitor to the numerous mines in the metalile districts of Southern Spain to realise how very modern is the state of the mining undertakings now being carried on, for the wast explorations of the Romans and Carthagenians, on the sites of which many of these works are placed, would suggest the illusion of an unbroken continuation of mining affort. The Spainters, owing probably which lie mostly in the lead mines, to the Nove. Work of the site of the mining is known to have been directed to copper. The discovery of the New World, soon after their departure, and the dreams of mineral wealth it excited, dreaw wavy attention from all aswer the quicksluter mines of Almaden, which provided then as now the means of amaigamation in dealing with the precious metals. It is worth remembering that in the year following the Royal Decree of 1936, which interested to expect the provided them are now the means of amaigamation in dealing with the precious metals. It is worth remembering that in the year following the Royal Decree of 1936, which interested the provided them are now the means of amaigamation in dealing with the precious metals. It is worth remembering that in the year following the Royal Decree of 1936, which interested the provided them are not the provided them are not the provided them are not the pr

House of Aramayo began to drive to cut across all the veins of the hill, but have since abandoned, I have little doubt the veins here, as in Ouroro, will supposition is the fact that on the south side of the little hamlet of Guanumi (the hill being on the north side), and much below the level of the tim mines, other veins of mundic, with traces of copper and silver, may be seen. The north-east side of the hill of Guanumi is not so precipitous as the south side, on account of its being covered to some depth by debris from the top of the hill. As might be supposed, mingled with this debris are a great up, some of which stand out above the surface like dykes. Such masses of debris, whether containing angular or rounded stones, are called in Bolivia "veneros."

On the veins of Guanumi more than 150 mines have been opened, and are principally worned by S. D. Fermin Tellas. In the greater portion of these mines the tin occurs in pieces in white, yellow, or brown clays, which the time cours in pieces in white, yellow, or brown clays, which the sum tont be supposed that they in any way resemble our English mines; it must not be supposed of weight of the intervention of the richest part of the loade of the veins of the sum and the South of France. Since 1859 solidation of the weins of Aramayo began to drive the soliton of the mines at an enormous cost. It is, however, the lead mines of Alpazarras, in the Sierra Nevada, that the principal load in the little doubt that the south of the mines at an enormous cost. It is, however, the lead mines of Alpazarras, in the Sierra Nevada, that the principal load in the little will be the weight of the mines at an enormous cost. It is, however, the lead mines of Alpazarra, under the weight and the South of English and the South of English and the South of English and the South of France.

The transition of the core to English and lead have been constructed in the weight of Guanumi is not so precipitated the animount in the Sierra Nevada, that the principal to the Sierra Nevada, that

load the mules, with muleteers, and other attendants. A great number of children are employed within the mines at 4d. to 6d. per day. Their occupation is to trim the lamps, convey water, distribute tools, ascend and descend with measures, and minister generally to a thousand wants; their activity is aimost incredible, and they exhibit a wonderful resistance to fatigue. The Spanish miner makes the mountain his home; he rarely quits the neighbourhood, and adheres to the mine in which he has been once engaged. Temperate in his habits, obedient to orders, gitted with presence of mind and great fortitudes, and withal bold, he is eminently qualified to brave the dangers of exploration. More than this, he is little sensitive of fatigue. His dwelling is a pile of stoner, reating against a sloping embankment, which forms one of the walls. The intersection of viens within a mine is often an extremely complicated problem, which the Spanish miner, with an instinct for discovering main and colinteral branches, works out with wonderful success and skill.

The Spanish reverbatory furnaces, in which from is employed as a precipitant, take the exterior form of a rectangular prism; the interior errangements may vary, but there is little other difference than in name. They are built of rough stones, lined with brick, and strengthened with massive supports. The furnace consists of two sections, each surmounted by a cupola roof, the two being connected by a passage in the party wall, at the arc of intersection. It is at this point of intersection where the treatment of the ore as to temperature is mainly regulated. The base of the first compartment inclines for every furnaces would never answer on a large scale; they also demand extraordinary watchfulness. In dimensions they scarcely ever vary. For the treatment of galena, about 600 ibs. of the or is mixed with a fourth of that amount of cast, or scrap, from. These being placed on the surface, a high stationary temperature having been secured.

By volatilisation a per cent. of the

#### MINING IN CANADA.

machinery at the mines, the combination of interests thus necessitated is uncertainty, and the chief deficiency science.

MINING IN CANADA.

SIR,—Knowing the interest you have ever manifested since the discovery of the copper mines in the eastern townships of Canada, we take the opportunity of making a few remarks on the subject, seeing that the present time is an all-important period in the opening history of this interesting department of our national resources. It is to be regreted that our Canadian capitalists manifest so little enterprise or disposition to enter extensively on the development of our mines, which, however, they, as well as the English capitalists, will ultimately find it profitable to invest in. At such a period as the present, when the occurrences of to-day may be sapected to be lost sight of in the startling events of the open of the company of the development of our material sight of the startling events of the control, we must be prepared for much indifference in, as well as considerable fluctuation of opinion as to the real prospects of success in many a specialistion, and expenditude of the company of the propared for much indifference in, as well as a considerable fluctuation of opinion as to the real prospects of success in many a specialistion, and expenditude of the control of the control

# COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO-No. II.

COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO—No. II.

SIR,—Introductory of extracts from the reports of Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro and Prof. Ansted, I wish to observe that, chronologically, they ought to have preceded Col. Heneken's, which accompanied my first letter on this subject, and contains many particulars of the practical development of the cluster of lodes only anticipated, or partially indicated, in the two previous examinations of the estate. That inadvertent arrangement, however, does not in the slightest degree affect the united testimony of these unquestionably competent geologists, as will be seen upon perusal of the following: of these unquestions of the following:-

of these unquestionably competent geologists, as will be seen upon perusal of the following:

Extracts (translated) from the Report of Don Manuel Fernandez de Castro, Inspector-General of the Mines of Cabs, commissioned to report upon the mineral aspects and resources of the Lisand of St. Domingo for the use of the Spanish Government:

The investigations in the vicinity of the city of St. Domingo made it necessary to continue the explorations over similar ground in the direction of San Oristoval, chief town of the "coman" of the same name, one of the most important of the island, as much for its population, amounting to 18,000 souls, as for the extent and fertility of its soil, and the industry of its inhabitants; all which have contributed to make this part of the province of Santo Domingo the productive point whence others are supplied, especially the capital and the town of Banl. But what above all gives it a great importance in the pursuit of this enquiry is the territory of El Cobre, which, owing to the abundance of the mineral to which it owes its name, promises to be in time one of the richest mining districts of our Antilles, and to sustain the fame which, at a remote epoch, was given to its auriferous productions. If this plan be inspected, the different points may be seen where minerals have been recognised; short cross-cuts have been made upon most of them, and shallow pits sufficient to ensure their continuity for some metres; nevertheless, they cannot be considered as real exploratory works, but rather as simple costeasings, from which some 200 or 300 tons have been taken and sent by the proprietor to England as specimens, the parcels prepared for sale having yielded from 17 to 30 per cent. of copper, and chosen stones as much as 56 per cent. The mineral is essentially composed of grey copper and variegated pyrites; there are also yellow pyrites, with green and blue carbonates. Some stones when parted show in the compact copper, though more generally in the accompanying quarts, interesting specimen

ing copper alone; but should it even prove so, there are few districts that I have visited prior to the establishment of formal workings, that have appeared to me to offer a more flattering prospect. In the first place, the unineral is of excellent quality, and shows itself sufficiently concentrated in the "gange" to be turned to profit from the first blow of the pick. The lodes, although only recognised just below what are termed the outcrops, are very far from presenting those uncertain forms so discouraging to the miner; without saying that the veins are all completely determined, one may guarantee that they are so, for in many of them the direction and dip may be correctly measured, as well as the thickness they now display, that figuring on the plan under No. 2 having a thickness of 4 fest. The direction, or course, they here took was north 37° east, and the dip 45° to the south-west. In another place I made the direction to be north 35° east; and thus in others with small variations, as may be seen on the plan; so that, even should Col. Hencken prove mistaken in his opinion, that certain points, asy 500 or more metres distant, on opposite flacks of a mountain, correspond to the same lodes (though it has in liself nothing improbable), it is still certain, indeed very certain, that a system of lodes prevals, bearing the best appearances and characteristics possible to at has in users when the best appearances and characteristics possible (Signed) MANUEL F. DE CASTRO

ono (St. Domingo), Nev. 4, 1861. ects from the report of Prof. Anste

a system of lodes prevails, bearing the best appearances and characteristics possible to be imagined.

Tumano (St. Domingo), Nov. 4, 1861.

Extracts from the report of Prof. Anastad:—

This mineral field is distant about 16 or 18 miles west of the city of St. Domingo, situated in a hilly district of moderate elevation, composed of metamorphic and crystal-line rocks. The climate of this part of the island is understood to be healthy, and is not disagreeably hot. Waster is abundant, and of good quality: the quantity being generally sufficient for mining purposes. Ships loading mahogany on the cost of St. Domingo would be found at all times, and would, doubtless, convey the ore to England at a moderate cost for freight. The spot where the chief discovery has been made is called El Hoyo. It is situated in a deep hollow, covered with the richest trupical vegetation, amongst rocks consisting of elsy-slate and grauwacks schists. The lode here laid bars ranges north-east and south-west, and is met by two feeders or cross-courses coming in from the north-west. There is a natural section of the lode at several points of the gorge, or deep hollow alluded to, and some water runs down the guily. The hills rise steeply on each side, admitting of adit levels being driven to great advantage. At swears places in the natural section of the lode at several points of ore being often decomposed into green carbonates. It is certain that a considerable quantity of such or extist in a nest, or series of nosts or pockets of ore, near the surface and degae of stones of such as the surface and edges of stones of such as the surface and edges of stones and the such as a surface and edges of stones are cited away samples of the lode taken from the exposed section at the time of my visit. Eight of these specimens I brought with me to England. One specimen will accompany the collection of St. Domingo raw material and produce sent by Sir Robert Schomburgh, CHer Britannic Majesty's Consul at St. Domingo) to the Paris Exhibition. Several small

of the district.

It will be seen, therefore, that the most recent explorations of geologists in the Santo Domingo district of El Cobre, wherein the direction of the chief mountain chains corresponds with those of Cuba, in the same latitude, and especially of the extraordinary system of Copper Lodes, which also contain auriferous and argentiferous products, in the estate of El Platano, concur in proving the existence of vast mineral wealth that may be easily and most profitably realised there. It is also worthy of notice that the ores thus raised and at hand in the district of El Cobre, St. Domingo, have the same natural character and richness as those so abundantly and remuneratively obtained in the Cobre district of Cuba.

I propose, in my next, to add the conclusive evidence of miners sent out from this country to prove the continuity and extent of the Copper Lodes of El Platano.—36, Cannon-street, E.C.

J. LEE STEVENS.

#### ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY-No. II.

of El Platano.—36, Cannon-street, E.C.

J. LEE STEVENS.

ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY—No. II.

Sir.—I have to trouble you again as to my views on the carth's formation, first making a few remarks on the Practical miner, who, I unhesitatingly say, does not pay due attention to the freaks of Nature that are daily presented to his notice when at work in the mines. They have chances that the most learned theoretical men never get; and I fear that the majority of practical men seldom bring their minds to bear on the matter. It is through this they so often overlook valuable facts, and when their attention is called to them, too many of them throw down the Journal, remarking sneeringly—"What does he know more than myself?" But I openly tell them I have a mind that does bear on matter, and mind is electricity and matter. It is this electric nerve that causes me to speak out without fear of contradiction by either practical or professional men. I have always something to learn, which is the true way to attain knowledge. I am aware that there are thousands of well informed men among the practical miners of England, still I feel surprised to see how few there are who have nerve sufficient to come out and do battle on the many interesting subjects connected with mining. Why do I do so? Because I have confidence in my own views, or, I may say, theory. I am aiso certain that I shall uitinately earry my points. Too have only to learn that mind the every lode you see or work upon carefully, see what it is competed to the horizone, water in the world of the contradiction of the chief of the chief of the chief of the chief of the contradiction of the chief of the c

and combining with air and sea-water. Most of these rocks carry - ore alumina, iron, manganese, and hornblende than the grantite tribes of rocks do.

The theory of the old plutonic school appears to me to be so completely in opposition to any elementary law grounds on natural bases, that it quite confuses me to account for their visionary imaginations. First look to what we have reasonable grounds to be more than one-half silica, but when I note the other substances mixed with it, I find it to be more like two-thirds. If we take this as a guide for what is unseen by rocks, we certainly have reasonable grounds to come to the conclusion that the interior of the earth is principally a silicated substance, which is most refractory to moit. Then I ask, what is silica? My answer is that I cannot tell, but will give you the best definition I am able to. First, it is a substance that is certainty very soluble in some acid unknown to man, as is proved by its being ever found so profess in solution. Some that it is reaming through the earth, and is ever rendy to aid it as a base to become allowing its metallic associates to be based on what may be termed a common floor, or earthy rock, and this substance, when the substance when it is reaming through the earth with the first of the property, and properly restore to his mine the name of "United." It is quite earthy to keep up a substance is ever rendroty to man. Even when he attempts to small the control of the earth and the contro

fire, forms two-thirds of all the rocks set down by the plutonists as eruptive; and what appears more singular and strange, is the other portions that form these rocks are free to melt, but they are not found (as might be expected in these so-called volcanic rocks) run into a glass, but they are found every one after its kind, not in its metallic state,

fire, forms two-thirds of all the rocks set down by the plutonists as eruptive; and what appears more singular and strange, is the other portions that form these rocks are free to melt, but they are not found (as might be expected in these so-called volcanic rocks) run into a glass, but they are found every one after its kind, not in its metallic state, but in its ores, and in its own crystals.

I may next notice that it is in these rocks the lodes thrive. It is here we find nearly all our metalliferous substances. It know of no exception but the lime rock, which is highly charged with carbonaceous substances, that has not its original bases over clearly accounted for, still we know that many of the metals and minerals are attracted to it by chemical affinity, lead, sinc, and iron particularly so. We also find that all these rocks, if tested, have their specific gravity in conformity to what they contain, but rock from volcanic eruptions are deficient in gravitation. Again, these mountains are cut up and crossed by velns and arteries, clay courses and elvan dykes, which are not known in eruptive mountains; and I am ready to accompany any plutonist (after 10 days' notice) to thoroughly scrutinise any sald-to-be volcanic mountains in the British Isles, when I have not a doubt I shall be able to find todes, and faults in them. I will then go with him to any known volcanic mountain, and let him prove the specific gravity, and if he proves the existence of mineral lodes and faults therin satisfactority, I will give in to the plutonists, and not before. I am arened for the battle, and may be likased unto one erying from the wildeness to them as lost sheep to return, and ald the world to found a new school, whose bases are grounded on truthful and elementary laws, which have hitberto been unknown to the wage plutonic school.

I will put a question or two more, the opening portions of which must be known to these fire ferremeters. They all well know that there are scores of siste mountains as I before stated, capped wi

#### LEGITIMATE MINING-CARDIGANSHIRE.

themselves according to their affinity, and become soilds 1, not to steep, or its demant in their sitest acides. They are awakened to conceisousness, they are not chalaned capitives, but are ever ready in due time to break through the alasanatine rate on the sites of the sites

get hold of the ground again. We must pretend it is useless and worthless to them, and perhaps they will give it up to us, when we shall make it into a good mine." This is not a bad idea. I think it possibly originated with a higher authority than Capt. Lester; but I do not think it will answer. It is rather too transparent for practical application in the present instance; but I think it was wise on his part to try it on, upon the principle of nothing wenture nothing have. I am perfectly satisfied there is plenty of ore in East Bron-floyd, and, if our agents have no great judgment, they may yet sumble into something accidentally, the same as their neighbours have done before them, when they will be able to boast of their organs of perception, and occasionally expose their weakness in the columns of the Mining Journal. Our only plan, I suppose, is to follow that of the President of the States, and keep pegging away at the lode. Our captain is not the only one deceived in the matter. When I was down there some three or four years ago, when Mr. Loveden first took away the ground from the Bronfloyd Company, I heard a party of men—whose taker was called Jo. Dunstan—offer to take a bargain to raise ore from the surface of this lode, if he could be allowed to dressit with the Darres crusher for St. per ton. This man was an old tributer, and not actuated by any improper motives; he was bred a miner, which I believe Capt. Lester was not.

A SHARKHOLDER.

#### WHEAL CREBOR.

WHEAL CREBOR.

SIR,—I hope you will grant me a space in vindication of my character, assailed in last week's Journal. Mr. James Lane charges me with altering the Wheal Crebor report of June 10 for a "motive," and states—"As so much jobbing in shares is reported to be carried on between the officials at the mine and the offices in London, it behaves all interested in the prosperity of miner to suppress such giaring and impure acts." &c. I give you my word and bound that I knew not one word had been left out when sent to your office, and I cannot now perceive the effect of the omission, except to those who are desirous to "bull" the market. Had I taken, or made, a substitute to that effect I suppose I should not be that a word about it. The word "about "instead of "full" must certainly have madeful impression on the minds of the distant shareholders, particularly when so my valuable reports appeared in the Journal of the same day.

Mr. Lelean reports—shirts, 10 tons; 84 east, 8 tons; 8 west, 6 tons; 72 east, 4 tons. Mr. J. Y. Waston, in his Notes of Tavistock—shaft, nil; 84 east, 6 tons; 73 east, 1 tons.

"Truth's Echoes"—shaft, nil; 84 east, 6 tons; 84 west, 3 tons; 72, no lode taken. Truly reports enough for all shareholders, as well as "bulls" and "bears."

The captain's report lies on the table from Wednesday morning to Saturday, for any person's inspection, and almost every broker in London had seen it, and many of them taken copies. I fancy I must have intended to befriend Mr. Lane more than any other, he having sold a reversed gentleman in the country, May 13 last, 30 shares for 931, and received the cash, without having to this day provided the shares to pass the transfer to the purchaser. So far as Capt. Gifford is concerned, he has held 20 shares since March, 1860, without a change, and I can give positive proof as to his integrity in not in the least having tampered with the market through good or bad appearances. For myself, I have bought 30 shares for gentlemen in the country at their request by lett

#### INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL-MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES, Sir,—I have read "Silex's" letter, in last week's Journal, referring to the paucity of information about slate quarries furnished to the public. I am glad to see this letter, and I hope it will have the desired effect, for such information is much needed by the public, and more especially by capitalists wishful to invest money. Sometime ago you tried to collect and publish such information in the Journal, but I was sorry to see that your appeal to those interested in slate quarries met with so poor a response that you discontinued publishing details. My experience in Wales shows me that little is known of Welsh slate quarries by outsiders. Those who have profitable quarries do not eare, as "Silex" says, to publish their doings; those who have unprofitable ones do not like to do so; and the public knows little about them, and cares less.

There are some very good slate quarries in Wales, which are not profitable, and never will be under the present system: they have not had sufficient capital laid out, nor sufficient skill brought to bear on their first opening; consequently but a limited area is bared for work, and the profits made from this area are continually required to clear away overburden or remove falls; and this because the bulk of the capital subscribed at first (the whole of which is often not half enough to open a good paying quarry) is absorbed in "purchase money," "preliminary expenses," &c.

True, the lease of a good quarry is worth money—say, 3000l. to 50,000l., or more; the yift of a bad one is dear; but no quarry ought to be started to work till the full purchase money, and the amount estimated by competent engineers to be necessary to open it fully, to a profitable result, is paid up, otherwise failure is certain; and no wonder if shareholders get disgusted, and unwittingly, though naturally, condemn slate quarries, and the whole country.

There is plenty of most excellent slate in Wales; railways are being extended into the heart of it; there a

# NVESTMENT OF CAPITAL-MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARKIES. Sir.,—In last week's Journal a correspondent asks, which is the best investment of the above two? and seeks information, more particularly about the latter. I cannot offer much experience, but in 1861 I was induced to take a few shares in "the — Company (limited)," which came before the public with a great flourish as to immediate profits, the board of directors announcing "that they had concluded an arrangement with a thoroughly responsible person to act as their manager, and who was o confident of the value of the quarry, that he undertook to guarantee a dividend to the shareholders at the end of the first year's working, and lodged cash in the hands of the company for the due performance of his guarantee." Talk about mines being as good as slate quarties after this. But, alsa! the end of 1862 came, and not only were there no profits, but there was not a slate made at the quarry; however, there was this very satisfactory consolation—"the directors had quite statisfied themselves that the amount of slate is the mountain was enormous." How, then, you will ask, fared the poor manager with his guarantee? Why the directors magnanimously dealt out to the shareholders the cash deposited, and without any appeal for sympathy on behalf of the poor mistaken manager. But where do you think the sum so deposited (6604), came from? It was actually lodged with the company by the vendor of the quarry, who was to get, as purchase-money, when there were shares enough subscribed to pay him, 7500i. What is now doing by this company I know not; I believe no meetings of the shareholders are even held. The Chairman, I hear, cannof attend if he would; and, lastly, that there is no practicable way of getting at this mountain of slate at present. I have not heard whether the vendor has lodged another 6001.; perhaps he has no farther object to gain by such a bail. This is one instance of a slate quarry for your correspondent.

A Subscriber.

# INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES. SIR,—I do not take upon myself to say which is the better investment for money, mines or slate quarries; neither do I feel anxions to induce "Silex," or any other capitalist, to invest their thousands in slate quarries, but I will simply state a few facts, which I am prepared to prove. "Silex" egks last week's Journal, "whether there were ever more than two quarries on the and Lianber's range of velus that paid fair remunerating interest?" I believe the some friends of mine have been working a quarry on this range for the last ten or their years, and they have found it to answer their purpose exceedingly well. There are also three or four paying quarries in the vale of Nantile. The Penrhyn and Dinorwic Quarries are very old, and have been worked for a century. Several of the other quarries have not yet been fally developed, having been but recently opened, and the greater number of them within the last two or three years; nowithstanding, several of these quarries are eat the present time paying a profit, and with economy in their working are certain to prove very remunerative. Id onto consider myself at liberty to publish particulars respecting the affairs of others without their permission, otherwise I might have supplied you with names, dates, and figures; but I shall endeavour to get permission to do so, as I am aware such information would be of much general interest. It is, however, well known that nearly all the quarries in the Festing and Avon districts, which have been properly developed, have realised large profits; and the few disappointments which have been met with were principally owing to mismanagement and extravagant expenditures.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL-MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES. INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES. Str.,—"Silex" complains for the want of a list of profit and loss on Welsh slate quarries, the same as on Cornish mines. I do not expect he will be supplied with this information, not for the reason which he insinuates, but simply because Welsh slate quarries, with few exceptions, are worked by private and not by public companies. "Silex" says he has resided in Wales, and knows something of its slate quarries. He insinuates in his letter that there are only two paying quarries on the Bangor and Lianberts range. I also know something of Welsh siste quarries, and I beg to inform him that there are other quarries on the same range which have been "paying a fair remunerative interest "for years, and are at the present time realising larger profits than they ever did before. I will not pretend to decide the question between mines and quarries. "Sitex" is evidently in favour of English mines—perhaps interested in them. I have no objection for him to direct his capital into that channel, only let him do it quietly, without prejudicing the minds of others against another channel, which, in the opinion of competent and disinterested parties, is considered to be a safer and, to say the least, equally remunerative an investment.

Chaic.

# MINING MAPS.

Sin,—Those who, like myself, have been connected with mining adventure for many years, must have experienced the necessity of some topographical sketch of the districts in which, for the time being, they are interested, that they may obtain a knowledge of the position of their mines relatively with others well known for their value, and which are, consequently, often referred to in speaking of less noted concerns or new adventure.

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teres. Previous to 1850 mine brokers were little known in London, or, indeed, anywhere out of Cornwall, and thus holders of mining shares had not the facility of acquiring information that now exists, and any maps showing the position of mines, lodes, &c., were bought up with avidity. This demand for mining maps was supplied by Mr. Robert Symons, of Turro, who has published during the past 14 years maps of nearly all the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, which, if not exactly accurate in detail, which the scale nocessitated by the area embraced would scarcely allow, gave copious information with respect to the boundaries of setts, range of the lodes, cross-courses, &c., amply sufficient to assist the novice to a correct conception of the position of iodes, setts, &c. These maps have been of the greatest service in cases where promoters, to enhance the value of some obscure piece of ground, have, by their contorted maps, brought it in apparent proximity with valuable mines, which are in reality considerably distant. I know instances where my friends have been saved much money by possessing one of these maps.

based proximity with valuative units, when are any direct proximity with valuative units, when here are a saved much money by possessing one of these maps.

I have been induced to make these remarks by seeing advertised in your Journal a map of the Caradon district, by Mr. Brenton Symons, M.E. (a copy of whose excellent map of the Caradon and Ludcott districts combined I possess), the advertisement stating that this was the first of a series of cheap publications of mining districts. I obtained one in order to see the style in which it was intended to issue them, and was much pleased to find that it possessed portability, and showed on a sufficiently large scale the whole of the mines of the district. I consider that this is a move in the right direction, simply because though a map of one district might not be esteemed expensive, yet when one is connected from time to time with every district in the county it would, in the aggregate, involve a large outlay. The proposed publication will admit of everyone having a map of his property at a reasonable rate, the whole series being procurable at a comparatively low figure. I do not intend the above remarks to at all depreciate the value of the larger maps, which possess the advantage of minuter details, with more space for the eye to rest on. I believe that this first of the series will have a sale that will fully justify Mr. B. Symons in pursuing his proposed publication with rapidity. I can assure him the tender of mining maps, may I ask why Ireland, Wales, and other places, have been excluded from the advantage of having maps showing the mineral districts? I for that I have treapassed too much on your valuable space, but I believe this is a sub-large that is a sub-large that it have treapassed too much on your valuable space, but I believe this is a sub-large that it is a sub-large that it have treapassed too much on your valuable space, but I believe this is a sub-large than the sub-large that it is a sub-large to the contract of the contract of the contract of

#### ALFRED CONSOLS.

ALFRED CONSOLS.

Sin,—A large majority of the proprietors of this mine realde out of the county, therefore know little of the mine more than they gather from the agents' reports and what they read in the Journal. You are aware that a year ago the Alfred Consols shareholders made a large purchase of machinery, for the purpose of developing a certain piece of ground between Great Alfred and Alfred Consols. It will be interesting to the shareholders to learn that two of the agents, Capte. Bawden and Teague, expressed their decided opinion that the hot timeralised water proceeded from a course of ore below the 186 fm. level, and thay believed that before they reached the 189 fm. level they would meet with the course of ore to which I have alluded. As the agents expressed themselves so plain and candid, I think I may take a little credit to mya speer strange that I, who know but little of practical mining, should point out the very course as the proper one to follow, which experienced miners two years afterwards confirmed. On Aug. 10, Sopt. 17 and 25, 1861, I sent some letters to the Journal, signed "A Local Shareholder," which will prove the truth of my statement. These letters should be again read by those interested; but for the present I quote a few words from one:—"I would rather see the 180 fm. level driven east to the cross-course, and, of course, Field's engine-shatt completed to the 180 fm. level." I this day proposed that the meeting be adjourned for a fortuight. I came to this conclusion because I believed that for several years past this shaft had not been sunk a foot, and because I believed that for several years past this shaft had not been sunk a foot, and because I believed that the meeting be adjourned to the adventurers were made acquainted with the whole of the truth they would exert themselves, and because I believed that the reveral real past the shaft had not only to the adventurers being handsomely repedd of their outlay and perseverance, but also to the putting on of a great number of mines b

#### FOREIGN MINES.

would is also to tip to the advertures being handously regular for their outlary and perseverance, but also to the putting on of a great number of mines between it and clambors, and thus it would be a public benefit—Processe.

FORTGINATIO.—W. H. Richard, June 15: Roure: Richards's shaft is in a hard quarta lode, which readers the sinking very spare. The 50 metre level south is in a hindy logs, yielding stones of orn; we have as this level to drive south on the color of the color of

and gave 6 tons per fathom. At Linares winze the 50 fm. level has been advanced east 5 varas 2 ft., and west 4 varas 1 ft. without any change of note in the lode having taken piace. The 50, west of No. 1 shaft, has been driven 3 varas 9 ft. 6 ft. This month we are also driving eastward on lode. In the eastern end we remark a gradual improvement in the lode, westward the lode is poor. The 40, west of No. 1 shaft, has been driven 7 varas 2 ft. on productive lode (last month 2½ tons per fm.) In the 20, on the north lode, No. 2 shaft, no alteration has taken place. The eastern end has been advanced 7 varas 2 ft. 6 in., the lode producing good saving work. In the west our operations are limited to the sinking of the winze mentioned in my last report by two men.—Stopes: The productiveness of stopes has been satisfactory; the number of men stoping has been—2 mon in the roof of the 30; 28 men between the 30 and 40; 12 men between the 40 and 50: total, 52 men.—Produce: The quantity of ore turned into store for the month amounts to 128 tons.—C. REMPEY.

SANTA BARBARA (GOLD).—Capt. Bryant, Pari, May 14: The average yield per ton of stone has been a little better, being equal to 5 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The iron for making the amalgamating works is now on the mine, which shall be got in readiness as soon as possible.—Mine: I think the stone both in the bottoms and deep level south has rather a better appearance; the lode in both places is about the same size as last reported (10 ft.); in the stope it has been small, from 5 to 7 ft. only. We have commenced driving north from the bottoms of the mine, with a view to lengthening in that direction; here, so far as seen, the lode is the same as in the bottoms. Having sank nearly the depth for another stope (15 ft.), we shall commence stoping shortly. In clearing the bottoms under the adit level south our progress has been slow, occasioned by the broken state of the hanging wall, which requires a great deal of timber to secure it. The north end has been cleared down to the bottom

ordered. Capt. Clemes, to whom the geological formation of the mineral district was any arrobatly and Speciakel, as will be seen by the tracings, are more like very treeper or control of the property of the

Fauli and Sprague. To-day a gentleman, one of the board, Mr. Tutley, also examined the mine, and no doubt his report will be before the board on his return, and specimens broken from the lode will afford satisfactory proof of its value.

GREAT DEVON BEDFORD MINING COMPANY.—On Thursday a deputation from London, comprised of the gentlemen who form the board, visited this produced of the gentlemen who form the board, visited this produced by the sett was well explored at surface, and the several lodes and beautiful cross-courses examined. It can be only said as a repetition that no piece of mineral ground bears better indications of becoming a great and good mine. Chenall's shaft is down 5 fathoms in a beautiful channel of ground. A whim is crecting to keep the water before the engine is put to work. Mr. Matthews, the engineer, marked out the foundation for the house, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the surface, and Co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the surface, surface and co., the surface and co., the surface and co., the surface and co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the surface, surface, surface, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the surface, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., the eminent and well-known engineers at Tavistock. It is to be a 30-indicator, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and contains, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and the engine is ordered from Messrs. Nicholls, William

# Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede, June 22: We have stoped in the back of the 42 about 13 fms. of ground, which has produced on an average about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. There is a great deal of this stuff yet underground to come up. The machinery and pitwerk are in good order.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, June 23: In the deep adit the four men are still driving; there are some spots of lead continuing in the breast for the last 3 or 4 fms.; it is not worth saving, but we take it for a good indication, as we are approaching the junction, where we expect to meet a strong body of ore. We are preparing to dial it again, to see the distance we have to reach it. The tributers are working as usual.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jun 23: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130, cast and west; the stopes in this level are worth 3½ tons per fm. There is no lode taken down in the 115 west; the stopes in this level are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 feet wide, producing atones of ore, but nothing to value; the stopes in this level are worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 feet wide, producing atones of ore, but nothing to value; the stopes in this level are worth 2 tons per fm. Our operations at the north shaft are being prosecuted as fast as possible.

BOSCAWENS.—T. Trelease, R. Glies, June 23: The lode in Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 17. wide, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70, driving weat of said shaft, is split into two branches, each about 9 in. wide, worth together 101, per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 is. wide, worth together 101, per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 is. wide, worth together 104, per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 is. wide, worth some son to see the bottom completely drained for the whole length by the 70 below. The lode in the 60, driving west of this siant, is 9 in. wide, upproductive. No lode yot intersected in the 30 fm is 18 is 18 is 18 is 18 is 18 is 18 is 1

unit. We are now engaged cutting it through, and find it comparatively hard, predoming some very good work for tim; the greatery art of the ground haid goes by this good with the predominant of the comparative of the compa

If ton of lead ore per fathom, with indications of further improvement. The surface operations as usual.

COPPER HILL.—June 20: Michell's Lode: The 80 east is still poor. A stope in the back of this level is yielding 3 tons per fm. No. 3 winze, under the 70, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 3 winze, under this level, is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The 70 east, on the south part of Michell's lode, is producing stones of ore, but not enough to value.—Steven's Shaft: The 70 west, on north lode, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. A rise in back of this level is producing 1 ton per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

CROOKHAYEN.—Capt. Higgins, June 22: We continue to drive the 40, east of the engine-shaft; the lode here has undergone a decided improvement in the past week, yielding good atones of yellow ore. In the 40 south cross-cut the ground appears to be a little easier for progress.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, June 25: I have waited until to-day before writing my weekly report, hoping to have had the pleasure of seeing the lode at the 20 and 10 at Wheal Dumpling, but I am disappointed. There not being any communication at the 10 to the engine-shaft, the water has had to find lite way through the lode to the 20, and the heavy rains that fell during the week up to Monday night last overflowed everything and sent down some water: however we can see the back of the level and some parts of the lode, which indicate to me that if not all that is reported be true respecting the ore left there a great deal of it is. We broke yesterday some very pretty staff from the lode in the shaft near the back of the 10; you will hear more about this in a day or two. We are still making good progress at Ward's engine-shaft; the men have sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. the last week, or 4½ fms. for the fortoight; the ground is a little stiffer, but good progress can be made in sinking, it stands abroad without any timber, and is quite congenial to copper.

CUDDIRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, June 19: In the back of the 60, west of Walker

selsent, to not looking so well, producing about 3 tons of owe per fathorm. The look in the adit level, we have come into another branch, or it may be look, but not yet sufficient does on it to ascertain what it is, being only met with this morning. No other change to notice in the mine.

DOLFEWYNOG.—George Williams, June 19: Afon Wen Adit: This being set to six winers, at 85s. per fathom, and since our setting the progress in driving upon this being 2 fms., we have a change of ground now in the forebreast. The stratum is quite sitered, being mixed throughout with quartz, and highly mineralised. It is my belief we are close upon the gold look, and scording to bearing we ought to be. In setting stones for building mixed throughout with quartz, and highly mineralised. It is my belief we are close upon the gold look, and scording to bearing we ought to be. In setting stones for building upon similar in matrix and quality, but no visible gold yet, containing all other minerals the same as the gold look, and farm of the least doubt of it being a gold-bearing tode, a sample of which can be sent, so that you may have a fair test of it, but as soon as I can put up Britan's machine, I shall test it on the mine. I shall feel tolged by your send-sing up a retort, one bottle of quickaliver, and some crucibles.—No. I Shaft: Having seen the advantage after forking the water down to the underlie, instead of putting up a wooden cistern, we made a loom in the rock to receive the water from the underlie; this is completed, and as soon as we receive the door plees and working barries part of the more pletted, and as soon as we receive the door plees and working barries with the shaft of the shaft o

taken down much of the lode in the engine-shaft since our last advice, because we are anxious to get the shaft down in order to commence two ends next week; so far as we have taken down the lode it is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce from 6 to 7 tons per fm., looking promising for a still greater improvement. The lode in the 55, east of cross-cut, on the caunter, is improving scain, producing some splendid ore. The lode in the 55 west, on the caunter, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 55 west is 19 in, wide, yielding all little in, with stones of ore. The lode in the 55 west corosicut, on the caunter, is small; the same may be said of the 45 west on ditto. The lode in the 45 west, on the middle branch, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. We are getting on satisfactorily with the 45 cross-cut north, and also in preparing another parcel of tin.

in the 45 west, on the middle branch, will yield 1 ton of ore per fin. We are getting on antisfactority with the 45 cross-cut north, and also in preparing another parcel of tin. The stopes are looking much the same as for some time past.

EAST WHEAL RUSEELL.—J. Richards, June 34: At Homersham's shaft, sinking, below the 120, the ground being favourable, good progress is being mada.—Homersham's shaft, sinking, below the 120, the ground being favourable, good progress is being mada.—Homersham's shaft, sinking, below the 120, the ground is not so easy for driving; the progress is, therefore, alow. In the 120, cast of Maynard's cross-cut, 4 ft., of the lode is being carried, composed of iron, capel, quarts, prian, and a little red oxide of copper. In the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the lode being carried, to which is being made. In the 120 cast, the ground has become easier, and fair progress is being made. In the 130 cast, and east of Vigus' cross-cut, the lode is free, and fair progress is being made. In the 130 cast, and east of Vigus' cross-cut, the lode is ground has become easier, and fair progress is being made. In the 130 cast, the food paach, prian, quarts, and a little black oxide of copper, but not enough to be of any marketable value. In the 110, west of Fewin's cross-cut, the lode is 3\frac{1}{2} ft. wide, composed of from, quarts, and slittle ors, and mundic. In John's stope, in back of 110 cast, the lode is wint 101, per fash and with the food is worth 101, per fash on the state of the 110 cast, the lode is a fash will improvement, and worth 51, per fas. In the 80 cast, west of Mollard's cross-cut, on the morth part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, on the food cast, 1 ft. of the lode is a present being carried, the object being to effect a communication with the 45 above as quickly as possible, and which is now on the point of the 66 cast, 1 ft. of the lode is a present being carried, the object being to effect a communication with the 45 above as quickly as po

pears to have formed itself more compact at this level, and is taking its regular underlie easterly. The rise in back of the 72 north has improved since its commencement, and is sameny. The rise in wack of the 77 north has improved slice its commencement, and is now yielding good saving work, with every prospect of still further improvement. The stopes in back of the 60 over are looking quite as well as last reported, and yielding fully I ton of lead ore per fathom. The remainder of our tutwork operations are without any particular change. Our tribute department is yielding as much oreas last resported, with every prospect of its continuing. Everything in connection with the mine is progressing satisfactorily.

particular changs. Gur trivers or Everything in connection with the limb agreed every prospect of its continuing. Everything in connection with the limb agreed every prospect of its continuing. Everything in connection with the lode presents a very kindly appearance, and I shall be disappointed if we do not meet with ore at the junction of the north and south lode with this, and which is very close to us. The rise in the back of this level looks better; we broke fine specimens of ore here yesterday, and the lode is daily improving. No other change has taken place in the mine since that venort.

and the lode in deally improving. So other change has taken piace in the mine since J. APTON.—A. Drown, James 20: The improved state the vertilitation configuring the past week has enabled us to resome operations at the 50, by atoping on the lode, which in surface. The late heavy rain have no forceasted the stream to get the water canary in fork, but on the other hand it has rather impeded our progress in building the employer of the control of the con

Tavistock iode (so called), towards which also I am of opinion a cross-cut should be at once commenced; the importance of seeing those lodes by cross-cuts, where it involves no extra expense for machinery, &c, will be at once seen, and as in the adjoining Bedford United Mines they are exploring and raising ore therefrom, equally good results may be expected from its prosecution in this sett.—West Hawkmoor: No 3 lode has been driven on, west of the adit level cross-cut, about 25 fms., producing for nearly the whole distance spots of tin and copper cres, and in places good work for tin; at present the leading part of the lode is about 9 in. wide, composed chiefly of capel and quartz, with good spots of tin ore, altogether of a more promising character than for the last few fathoms driving; I may here allude to the very fine cross-course about 25 fms. ahead of this level, towards which we shall hasten as fast as possible; the cross-course alluded to is the one in all likelihood surrounding which in the Old Gunnis Lake and Devon Great Consols such immense deposits of copper ore have been found; I look, therefore, for a great alteration for the better as we approach this great intersection. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is of a very large size, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and being composed of quartz, peach, mundle, and saving work for tin ore, is a very fine lode. We have not yet commenced the shaft from surface for the ventilation of this and all the other lodes here, having put in a small machine, which will supply the men with air multi the south lode shall have been cut in Job's cross-cut, before alluded to in the 20, cast of the castern engine-shaft, when those men can be removed for this purpose if thought proper. Altogether I think our praspects very encouraging, and I am of opinion that Hawkmoor holds out encouragements, whereby we may hope of its becoming one of the best mines in this locality. We have just sold 35 tons of copper ore, at 51. 2s. 6d. per ton, and about 1½ ton of tin, at 600, pe

the levels throughout; and, as soon as the necessary repairs are completed, proceed to fork the water to the 20 at ones, so that we may be able to see the value of the lods in the stabout 20 fms., for the purpose of cattling of a large stream of water that came down a rise in back of the 10 from the old workings above; it his cross-cut has fully accomplished the object for which it was driven, thus taking off by the add ton-chird of the water in the mine. We are pushing on with our stamps and dressing-floors with all speed; but, as we have to raise the wheel, stamps, &c., \$1.,\$ till the as several days before we are well as the control of the

in bottom of the 20, are each rather improved, but the bargains throughout the mine elewwhere are just as stated in my report for the meeting of last week.

MICHELL.—Win. Sandos, June 24: I have no change to speak of from this mine at present. The sugine-shaft is sinking with moderate progress, and it hope to be down to markably well.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, June 24: The lode in the winze sinking below the 62 east is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of grey copper ore per fm.; the ground is, however, very wet and spare for sinking in. The stopes in the bottom of the 32 east are producing 2 tons of ore per fm. We have just holed the rise in back of the edit to the adit shaft, and let down the water, and the men are squaring down the ground, after which they will fix a ladder-road in it, when some/of the men may be removed to drive the 62 east, it completes the foctows in the same from our bottom level to surface, independently of the one in the engine-shaft. The ore which we now have at surface I estimate at 45 tons, 40 tons of which will be drassed by the end of this week, if fall be well; no we shall soon be in a position to send off another parcel of ore.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, June 24: We are still driving by the side of the orey part of the lode. We have a good pile of work at the adit mouth from the cutting through; it is lode is very strong, and from the fact of ore being found in it at surface for 100 fms.

NANT-Y-LAGO.—J. Roach, June 24: The appearance and value of the lode at the various points in operation are much the same as when lear reported. We have sunk the engine-shaft deep enough to fix bearers and clatera, which we shall now do, and piace a lift threeline before shaft, the ore is of good quality, and at the present time will turn out userly 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stops in the back of the 80 fm. level, east, on the stops in the back of the 80 fm. level, east, on the present time will turn out nearly 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stops in the back of the 80 fm. level,

the same about the end of the coming week, when cross-cuts should be at once put out north and south to cut this and other well-known lodes that are in this direction; this is important. All other places are much the same as when last reported on.

NORTH MINERA.—June 25: The lode in the eastern shaft continues to hold down very strong and regular, but not quite so rich for isad, now producing 15 cwts. per fun, but, from the appearance of the ground, I think will shortly improve again. The winze sinking under the 45-yard level, east of engine-shaft, is without alteration. The pitch in back of 15 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, will produce 1½ to of lead per fm.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—T. Richards, June 25: The engine-shaft; is sunk 5 fms., and is timbered 4½ fms. below the surface; the ground is favourable for sinking. The adit cross-cut is extended south under the engine-shaft, and the men have began to rise against it. [All the ground that requires to be removed for the engine and boiler house will be taken out by the end of the present week. The weather has been unfavourable for making the road, as well as other surface work, but at present it seems to be settled fine. We shall go on raising stone in the quarry. The engine is being taken out, and the general work is progressing favourably. I purchased at Scorrier Consols, the 22d inst., eapstan, shears, and other articles, particulars of which I beg to hand you, and they will all be removed to the mine without delay.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, R. M. Kitto, June 24: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, is still large, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 90 fm. level, east and west of this shaft, is much the same as when last reported on, but the ground is a little more favourable for driving.—Tresider's Shaft: The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of shaft, is worth 164. per fathom, and in this level, west of shaft, we have had a good lode of ore for the last 7 or 8 fms. in driving varying in value from 104, to 154

mundic, prian, and ore—saving.

The look of Edwards' cross-coit, the look is 15 in. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per manous. An tase back of the 30 a rise is being put up on No. 3 south lode, in which the lode is 20 inches wide, and yields good stones of ore. In Stancombe's cross-cut north, in the 50 west, the wide, and yields good stones of ore. In Stancombe's cross-cut north, in the 62 sast, No. 1 tin lode and branches have been met with and cut through, proving of great width—from 4 to 51, wide, composed of quartz, mundic, capel, and good stones of tin ore. The 62 has been commenced west of Tregenba's cross-cut, by the side of the lode, and good progress is being made. In the 42 west, east of Rowe's cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yields stamps work. The lode in the stopes in back of the 42 fm. level, east of Rowe's cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, mundic, peach, some good tin work, and a little copper ore. In the 20 west, and west of Modlen's cross-cut, the lode is small, 1 ft. wide, and for the present unproductive. We have commenced burning the tin, and no time will be lost in proparing 10 tons for the market.

Piss. 2 ft.; now 10 fms. 2 ft. below the shallow adit; the first 3 fms. in pretty good in ground, the next 3 fms. not so good; the remainder has improved again; the fode in the bottom is 2\cdot ft. wide, kindly, and worth about 8\cdot per fm.; set at \$\cdot 2\cdot per fm.
The lode in the adit, west of cross-cut (at about 50 fms. from trais abaft, and driving towards it), is 1\cdot ft. wide, at present unproductive, and set at 6\cdot per fm. Two men opening ground in the shallow adit, east of trial shaft, at 2\cdot s. per fm. Two men opening ground in the shallow adit, east of trial shaft, at 2\cdot s. per fm. Two men opening ground in the shallow adit, east of trial shaft, at 2\cdot s. per fm.; lock kindly, and worth about 40s. per fm. We purpose offering for sale a small parcel of tinstoff in from four to five weeks from this time. We would beg to remark that we should be getting down the engine-shaft, and removing the engine during the summer months.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Exberts, June 24: In the rise in back of the 50 the lode continues 2 ft. wide, producing 1\cdot stor of ore per fm. In the flat-rod shaft, down 12 fms. under the 12, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. Our prospects here at present are looking very favourable.

SOUTH PHCENIX.—June 19: When we took the men from the 166 we also took away the air-pipes, and put them in the 12\cdot set on the Greathill lode. The ground in the and going west, by the side of the Marke Vailey lode, in the 12\cdot si intproving, and getting more settled, and at present we are making good progress in this end. There is no change worthy of notice in the 100; the ground is easy for progress.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Raiph, J. Cock, C. Oates, J. Gilbert, June 24: Sines the last meeting of the adventurers we have completed the sinking of both Opple's and all lings's shaft to the 174, and have communicated the level from one shaft to the other, which is about 22 fathoms, for the whole distance 23\cdot per shaft is sunk 14

continues sinking below the 10 in any grounds. In the 10 cross-wave control a wave of the principles o

BP mi

seen east of the cross-course; the branch now in the end produces some good quality thusind. The cross-cut act to-day to drive south in this level will speedily intersect the south lodes, four et which will be reached in drive 12 to 15 to 1

NANTEOS MINE. — In the last reference that was made to the value of the ore yielded by this property, it was stated to contain 35 ozs. of silver per ton, but by an assay recently made by Mr. Mitchell it is ascertained to yield 39 ozs. 19 dwts. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts. This fact, although apparently of not much importance, when connected with the consideration of the ton of ore in the abstract, yet when embracing the whole produce of a mine, extending over a series of years, becomes of some consequence, increasing, as it does, the value of the ore by 4 ozs. 19 dwts. of silver, or nearly 28s, per ton. Many of the great mines of Cardiganshire have gone on yielding from 160 to 150 tons of ore per month, say 120 tons for the last thirty years, and upwards; this would add to the profits of the adventurers between 40,000. and 50,000., and as it comes from an art.cle that is seldom depreciated to any sensible extent, and subject to little fluctuation, it may be looked upon as a permanent element in the value of the property. The calculations already given in connection with this mine will be slightly affected by this alteration in the assay; the value of the ore estimated above the adit instead of 16,600, would be 16,675., and the profits proportionately increased. The company are about to undertake the bringing up of a deep adit from the most convenient position slightly energy the content of the profits proportionately increased. The company are about to undertake the bringing up of a deep adit from the most convenient position slightly energy that it is nown in in the present adit, will increase the reserves or backs of ore by fully 40,000. laying open authient ore ground, without having regard to pumping, or any mechanical drainage to last in working away the oce, and in employing the millis in its reduction for fully the years.

FOREION MANAGERS. AND ENGLISH COMPANIES.—It will be recollected. - In the last reference that was made to the value of

without having regard to pumping, or any mechanical drainage to last in working away the ore, and in employing the mills in its reduction for fully five years.

Foreign Managers, and English Companies.—It will be recollected that an action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. J. A. Shipton, a mining and mechanical engineer, of London and Wolverhampton, against the Asphaltum Company, for breach of contract. The case was ordered to be referred to Mr. J. J. Powell, Mr., of the Oxford circuit, and the order twice attempted to be set aside, the last time before the Judges in Banco, when the motion was refused, with costs. Mr. Dowieswell, instructed by Messrs. Harrison, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Brown, instructed by Messrs. Harrison, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Brown, instructed by Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, was counsel for the defendants. The Asphaltum Company are formed, with limited liability, in 1859, with a capital of 100,0001, for the purpose of werking certain mines in Cubs for sephaltum, a sort of micrai pitch, and from which paraffine and other products are obtained. The company also became purchasers of the mines and oil distilling and rectifying works belonging to the Santa Tereas Company, near Havana, and they erected large works at Millwall, near London, to which place the asphaltum was shipped, for the purposes of distillation. In 1861 they found that their original capital was insufficient for their purposes, and they endeavoured to increase it from 100,0001, to 200,0001, by issuing a prospectus setting forth the fourishing condition of the company, a declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend, and a directory consisting of Alderman Dakin, Alexander H. Ross, and Alfred Wilson. Owing to the position of their affairs in Cubs. the plaintiff was applied to to become their managing agent and engineer in the island of Cubs, and he sailed to Havana, in February, 1882, being provided with the usnia powers to take the control of affairs, a letter of instructions, and a

BOOK DEBTS.—The assignees of a bankrupt are empowered by the 187th sec. of the Bankruptey Act, 1861 (24 and 28 Vict., c. 134), to sell "all or any of the book lebts due or growing to the bankrupt." The question in Shipley v. Marshall, in the Dommon Pleas, was, whether a book debt meant a debt that would in the ordinary ourse of trade be entered in a trader's books, and was not confined to a debt that had actually been so entered. The action was to recover the balance due on the sale of a newspaper called the Land. The plaintiff was a saddler, and had also brought and sold the copyrights of several newspapers. He had entered the sale of the Land in his private diary, but not in any of his trade books. The Court said: "Assuming a book debt omean a debt due to a trader in the ordinary mode of carrying on his trade, we think his comes within the definition. Book debts are not confined to such debts as are acmaily entered in a book, but include all debts which ought to find their way into a trader's book."

Making Gas in a Blast-Furnace.—As an improvement upon the ordinary mode of manufacturing gas, Dr. Jacques Arbos, of Barcelons, proposes the use of blast-furnaces, so arranged that the necessary charges of the material from which the gas is to be made can be introduced without the admission of external air, or the escape of the gases. The furnace itself is in the form of an inverted cone, a grating being provided near the bottom, below which the blast is introduced. At the top of the furnace there is a hopper, through which the fuel is supplied, and a bent tube with a syphon and funnel for the introduction of oil, petroleum, or other fatty or gas-producing matters. The gas formed passes from the top of the furnace by the target and are black. nace by a pipe to the receivers, whence it may be conducted, and applied to lighting and heating purposes. When applied to the production of motive-power the gas is conducted from the furnace to an engine somewhat of the form of Lenoir's, and exploded by electricity in the same way.

PREVENTION OF EXPLOSIONS.—With a view to ascertain the temperature at which liquid hydrocarbons produce an explosive mixture of gases, and also the temperature at which such liquid hydrocarbon will be ignited by the contact of flame, Mesers. Negretti and Zambra, of Hatton-garden, have provisionally specified an apparatus, which consists of a thermometer, the bulb of which is made to dip into a vessel, in which the hydrocarbon to be tested is piaced and heated by a spirit-lamp or water-bath beneath. The vapour evolved from the liquid is received in a suitable vessel, and exploded in combination with air, the temperature at which the explosion takes place being registered. In order to ascertain the temperatures at which the liquid will ignite by contact with flams, the vessel is opened, and a light is applied while the temperature of the oil is being gradually raised. It is desirable that the parts liable to be heated should be capable of ready removal, in order to be cooled, as otherwise errors in the observation may arrive.

MANUFACTURE OF NITRIC ACID.—Mr. G. H., Ogston, analytical chemist, Mincing-lane, has patented an invention for treating nitrous acid or nitric oxide, to never the same into nitric acid. He exposes the oxide of nitrogen to be treated to the stion of water under pressure, the result of which is that they become converted into trie acid. The particular feature in the invention is the application of pressure, which is not previously been considered essential.

A DO PREVIOUS DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE WEEK ENDING June 20, L. 13s. 84; number of passengers, 12,844.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is published, which contains—Papers on a New Substitute for Silver; Metallic Magnesium—a New Element; Description of Improved Machinery for Crushing, Grinding, and Amalgamating Quartz, Quartz-Tailings, and other Auriferous Earth, Copper, and Silver Ore, &c.; Treatment of [Gold Ores—New Processes; Money Making—No. VI.; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy. Meetings of Public Companies—West Caradon, East Wheal Martha, East Carn Brea, North Minera, Great Northern of South Australia. &c. Great Northern of South Australia, &c.

Great Northern of South Australia, &c.

With last week's Journal was given a Supplemental Sheet, in which appears Papers on the Introduction of the Railway System: its Early History in the Southern Counties; Money Making; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; The Tin Trade; An American Monster Furnace; Meetings of Public Companies—National Provincial Bank of England, Kapunda Mining Company, Gawton Copper Mining Company, Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, Great Wheal Vor United Mining Company; The Carboniferous Deposits of the Staffordshire Moorlands; Treating Copper Ores, &c.

# The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, June 26, 1863. Per Ton.
7 6-6 10
7 6-6 7
9 0-6
7 0-8 0
10-8 0
10-9 18
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1 Bars, Welsh, in London. Ditto, to arrive ......
Nail rods ....., Stafford. in London
Bars ditto
Hoops ditto Blass ditto
Hoops ditto
Hoops ditto
Sheets, single
Pig, No. 1, in Waiss . 3
Refined metal, ditto...
Bars, common, ditto...
Ditto, merchant, in Tees
Tutto, milway, in Wales
Tutto, Tutto, In London. Fo arrive Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.... Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ... | IX Ditto. | Ditto (WP) | Ditto wheet | Ditto red lead | Ditto white | Ditto wh

REMARKS.—The general tone of the Metal Market is healthy, and more lively than for some time past, prices are uniformly low, and there is a fair amount of business transacting from day to day for shipment. The demand for home consumption just now is limited. Orders from India are increasing but slowly, still it is very satisfactory to observe any improvement where dulness has so long reigned supreme. The trade in metals with the Continent is brisk.

COPPER.—To-day the smelters of English announced an advance in both manufactured and raw of 32 per ton, making present pages as follows:

COPPER.—To-day the smelters of English announced an advance in both manufactured and raw of 3L per ton, making present prices as follows:—Sheet and sheathing, 99L; tough cake, ingot, and tile, 92L; best select, 95L. Owing to the rise in the value of ores, the market has stiffened considerably during the last few days, and the fact of smelters having refused orders at former rates, had caused an advance to be generally anticipated, the only speculation being as to its probable amount: 3L is comparatively but a slight rise, and not sufficient to enable holders to get out at a fair profit, so that second-hand parcels are not likely to come into the market so freeely as is generally the case after a great rise, which will help smelters to maintain full price. In foreign the market is firmer, but prices at which business has been done have not yet transpired. Burrra Burra quoted 99L to 100L (nominal); Chili, 85L; Kapunda, all sold at 98L before the rise.

Yellow Metal.—No alteration has taken place as yet, in the fixed

987. before the rise.

Yellow Metal..—No alteration has taken place as yet, in the fixed rates of this description of metal, but sellers will now, doubtless, be assisted to adhere more closely to quotations.

IRON.—Railway bars firm at quoted rates, merchant bars in improved request, and price advanced to 52. 15s., 52. 17s. 6d. in Wales, and 62. 7s. 6d. to 62. 10s. f.o.b. here.

Staffordshire remains without alteration, though it was considered not improbable that an advance of 10s. would be made. to 64. 10s. i.o.b. here. Staffordshire remains without alteration, though it was considered not improbable that an advance of 10s. would be made. At the Ironmasters' Meeting, held at Stewponey on the 25th inst., it was unanimously decided not to yield to the demand of the puddlers on strike, and the question of a general lock out was mooted, but not agreed to. Swedish extremely quiet at 11s. 10s. to 11s. 15s. for ordinary Indian and Mediterranean specifications. Scotch pigs have slightly drooped during the week, closing to-day, mixed numbers, 51s. 9d.

Spelfer.—The speiter market exhibits great want of vitality, price not above 17s. 10s. cash, and buyers very scarce even at this low figure.

Zinc quiet at about 23s.

Lead.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, quiet, and a trifle easier in

not above 17t. 10s. cash, and buyers very scarce even at this low figure.

Zinc quiet at about 23t.

Lead.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, quiet, and a trifle easier in price—20t. 7s. 6d.; WB brand. 22t. 15s. No improvement is noticable in manufactured. Spanish pig, 19t. 10s.

Tin.—English steady at quoted rates. In foreign there was but little doing in the early part of the week, buyers preferring to await the result of the Dutch sale, which took place on the 24th inst; 119,092 slabs were sold, realising only 76 fls., which is considerably below the rates previously ruling, and has brought the price here down to 130t., at which a considerable quantity has since changed hands. Sellers now demand an advance on this price. Straits bought at 127t. cash; 130t. for arrival.

Tin-Plates in good demand, principally for shipment to America, and prices have rather an advancing tendency.

Steel.—Swedish keg and faggot are at quotations, and stocks here held in strong hands, who are not anxious to realise at present rates.

BOSTON, JUNE 8.—There have been cargo sales of Sydney coal at \$6.75, and Picton at \$7 per ton, cash. Anthracite, in retail lots, has been selling at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton, most dealers now selling at the latter rate. The demand for pig-iron continues to be confined to small lots, at \$50 to \$40 per ton, cash, and four months, for Gartsberrie and other brands. Sootoh, No. 1, and American pig, at \$35 to \$40 per ton. In har and theet iron no change, with moderate sales.

New York, June 10.-The demand for domestic coal has been active the home trade and for the East, and prices tend upward, and are quite firm;
75 to \$5 per ton. Foreign is in good domand, and is firm. Sales of 400 tons of the and gas coking at \$6775 to \$725 per ton, cash, from ship; also, 339 tons of team, at \$725; and 150 tons of Lancashire coking, at \$625, cash.

The standard for copper ore keeps improving gradually, as we predicted be far v in saying that a considerable advance in copper is not far distant. For several months past the demand for this metal has been almost unprecedentedly large; and but for that "incubus," so often referred to, in an enormous accumulation of foreign ore, which had to be worked off by the enormous accumulation of foreign ore, which had to be worked off by the smelters, we should never have had the standard so low. This stock, however, as well as the smelters' home supply, is said to be nearly exhausted, so that with large orders on hand still unexecuted, we do not see how an advance can be avoided, and it must tell upon the standard sooner or later. This is firm, and likely to go higher. The annual sale of Banca tin in Holland passed off well, and though it did not realise so much as some people expected, it brought a price equal to 1292, per ton nett in London; consequently, the present price of English tin is yet far below it, and must rise accordingly. Lead is very firm, and thus, with the satisfactory state of the Metal Market, all we wait for is an improvement or a discovery in a few mines which, at the present moment, are not, on the actory state of the Metal Market, all we wait for is an improvement or a discovery in a few mines which, at the present moment, are not, on the whole, looking very brilliant, though there are many presenting points of great interest, and likely to advance ere long.

In the Mining Share Market, this week, things have been dull, and, excepting a large "account" business in a few mines, transactions have not been large either for investment or speculation. Wheal Clifford shares have advanced to 24, 25; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of

16281. 9s. 8d. for the two months, and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share (10871. 10s.) was made, leaving 1781. 6s. 2d. in hand. The ends in Wheal Clifford are worth, in the aggregate, 46\frac{1}{2} tons of ore per fm.; and, altogether, the prospects of the mines very much improved. East Caradon shares have fluctuated daily; they opened on Monday firm, at 28 to 29; but on Tuesday there appeared some heavy sellers on the market, and the price declined to 26; on Wednesday they rallied to 27; on Thursday they were still firm; on Friday they opened firm, and left off 27\frac{1}{4} to 28. The report received on Thursday morning showed a further falling off in the ends, and also that the lode had been cut into 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of quartz, with stains of copper. This is some little disappointment, as a good lode here would materially have improved the general prospects. Providence Mines, 41 to 42; Sinthney Carameal, 5\frac{1}{4} to 6, and not quite so firm. South Basset, 7 to 8; South Caradon, 410 to 420; South Condurrow, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Stray Park, 36\frac{1}{4} to 37\frac{1}{4}; Tincroft, 21 to 22; West Caradon, 23\frac{1}{4} to 24\frac{1}{4}; West Seton, 240 to 245; West Tolgus, 75 to 80, and in demand. Wheal Buller shares have advanced, and in demand at 55 to 60; the improvement in Kistle's shaft is very important, and may lead to good results. Copper Hill shares continue dull, at 76\frac{1}{4} to 82\frac{1}{4}; the cross winze nearest to East Basset is worth 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. Hingston Down, 2\frac{1}{4} to 3; at the meeting, a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Camborne Vean, 20s. to 25s; a call of 5s. per share was made. Wheal Basset, 65 to 70. Wheal Grylls, 30 to 33; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. Wheal Crebor shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off firmer, at 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{4}. East Basset shares have again fluctuated very much, and leave off 81 to 83. East Carn Brea, 8 to 8\frac{1}{4}; East Russell, 2\frac{1}{4} to 3. East Wheal Gren 1628l. 9s. 8d. for the two months, and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per (10871.10s.) was made, leaving 1781.6s. 2d. in hand. The ends in Wheal don Phonix, 1 to 14.

Redmoor shares have improved to 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and rather

don Phœnix, 1 to 1½.

Redmoor shares have improved to 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and rather in request; the mine has improved both for copper and tin. Bottle Hill, 11s. to 13s.; there is a very fine lode in the south shaft, and the prospects better than they have ever been before. With a rise in tin the mine ought soon to pay good profits, and is selling at little more than the value of the machinery. East Bottle Hill, 4s. to 5s., and prospects also good. Wheal Unity shares advanced to 21s., but leave off flatter, at 14s. to 16s.; the lode in the 30, at new shaft, has improved to ½ ton of rich ore per fm., and the lode hourly expected in the 40, some droppers of rich ore per fm., and the lode hourly expected in the 40, some droppers of rich ore having been met with. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 8½ to 9½; Wheal Kitty (St Agnes), 7½ to 7½; Wheal Ludcott, 4 to 4½; Wheal Margaret, 34 to 35; Wheal Mary Ann, 13, 14; Wheal Pollard, 10s. to 12s.; Wheal Seton, 225 to 230. Prince of Wales (tin and copper), ½ to ½. Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; the lode continues as rich as ever, and shares are flatter, solely through market operations. Great Retallack, 6s. to 7s., call paid; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 514L, and a call of 2s. per share was made. An additional set has been granted to the company, through which an adit can be driven to Retallack shaft, 30 fms. deep, thereby easing the water, which at present is too much for the engine, and enable the company to sink deeper on the lode, which at the shaft looks very promising for a course of copper. To complete this adit will take more than a year, but in its course it will intersect several well-known productive lodes of the district, and is in itself a good speculation. By this mode of working, also, the costs will be reduced to about 80L per month. Pendeen, 7½ to 7½; the prospects are good, and the steam-stamps now erecting will be complete in November. The Great Pendeen copper lode, and a lead lode, are expected to be shortly met with. Central ported worth 60l. per fm.

ported worth 60%, per fm.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 82\(\frac{1}{2}\), 80, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\), 81; East Caradon, 28\(\frac{1}{2}\), 26\(\frac{2}{2}\), 27\(\frac{1}{2}\), 28, 27\(\frac{2}{2}\); Ludcott, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{2}{2}\); Herodsfoot, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Russell, 3, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Basset, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tamar, \(\frac{1}{2}\). In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yadanamutana, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Kapunda, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 1; Port Phillip, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Scottish Australian, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{ 71; Monte millos, 1, 1.

44; St. John del Rey, 57½, 56¾, 56½, 56; United Mexican, 7½, 7¼, 6½, 7, 7½; Monte Aureos, 2½, 2½; Santa Barbara, ½; Capula, ¾; Alamillos, ½, ½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—If our English friends have any doubt left as to the capabilities of Irish mines, they should examine the lists of the sales of copper ores at Swansea on the 16th and 30th inst. From the former it appears that, though coupled with such colossal mines as the Cobre, the Western Australian Mines, &c., yet one of our mines, Beerhaven, stood foremost in the quantity of ore sold on that occasion—that having been 555 tons, which brought no less than 4517ℓ. 18s. 6d. On the same day the following Irish mines brought as follows:—177 tons from Knockmahon, 1446ℓ. 3s. 6d.; 125 tons from Ballycummisk, 855ℓ. 11s.: 77 tons from Cappagh, 727ℓ. 15s.; and 4 tons from Cronebane and Tigroney, 90ℓ. 5s. On the 30th inst. the following items will be sold from Irish mines:—from Beerhaven, 733 tons; from Knockmahon, 432 tons; and from Connarree, 129 tons. If it is remembered that at the sale of copper held at Redruth on the 11th inst., West Basset, with only 482 tons of copper ore, took the foremost position of thenty Cornish mines, and that Carn Brea held the second place, with 245 tons, we may be forgiven if we consider Irish mines quite as good an investment for English capital as Cornish mines, particularly if it is borne in mind that most of our mines are but in their infancy compared with those of Cornwall. The favourable aspect of the before-mentioned sales has, no doubt, had the effect of improving the demand for mining shares. We have, therefore, to record a fair amount of business in Carysfort shares, at last week's price of 21s. 6d. These, fully paid-up, advanced from 42s. to 44s. per share. In Connorree shares there were nearly daily transactions at 17s., which price was steadily maintained throughout. General Mines, county Tipperary, 4ℓ, paid, were done in one instance at par, but they finally improved to 2s. 6d. and 5s. prem. Mining Company of Ireland shar

manner, it was describined asigns, when the necessary arrangements are completed, it will also enable a country of the country

The Caradon and Phoenix Consols Mining Company, which has been onstituted on the Cost-book System, and divided into 6000 shares, has constituted on the Cost-book System, and divided into 6000 shares, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the company is to thoroughly develope the sett formerly known as the Berriow Consols. The mine is in full working order; a large number of shares has been subscribed for at Liskeard and in the neighbourhood of the mine, and a working capital of 2500l. has been provided, which is considered sufficient to carry on operations for at least two years, if not until the mine can pay its costs. There is an abundance of water-power, which will render the use of steam unnecessary; tribute pitches can be set forthwith, and a large quantity of blende and copper ore can at once be raised at a profit. Capts. James Richards, of Devon Great Consols; James Seccombe, late manager of Phœnix; John Truscott, of Marke Valley; Henry James, James Barkell, and Samuel Uren, of Phœnix Mines, have carefully inspected and favourably reported upon the property. Captain James Richards observes that, looking at the large size and the general kindly appearance of the lodes, and the elvans and cross-courses by which they are intersected, and which will, in all probability, produce the same favourable effect there as in almost every other instance where they occur, he is of opinion that good and lasting courses of ore will be met with. Captain Henry James remarks that nothing can exceed the geological features of this sett, as it is in the junction of the killas and granite, and has six elvan courses and eleven lodes, nearly parallel to each other, running through it. The other inspectors fully confirm these views, the general opinion expressed being that it will prove, if properly worked, a profitable investment, with comparatively little outlay. Messrs. Webb, Geach, and Pennington, of the Stock Exchange, and 8, Finch-lane, are the brokers, and notice has been given that no shares at par (20s.) will be issued after Tuesday next.

be issued after Tuesday next.

The Great Cader Idris, Lead, Copper, Iron, and Slate Company, with a capital of 40,000L, in shares of 1L each, has been formed for the purpose of purchasing an extensive and valuable sett on the north side of the Cader Idris Mountain, locally known as Cyfanneddfawr. The grant includes numerous lodes of lead, zinc, and copper; iron of the best quality, and blende with traces of gold, also excellent slate. The names upon the board of direction are all new to joint-stock companies and the mining market; but the gentlemen are, no doubt, worthy of confidence. The promoters entertain a high opinion of their prospects, owing to the variety of minerals existing in the property. The purchase money is 8000L, of which 3000L is to be in cash. The mines have been favourably reported apon by Capts. J. R. Floyd and T. Faull.

North Chiverton Mine appears likely to become a favourable channel of

North Chiverton Mine appears likely to become a favourable channel of mining investment, and a company, with limited liability, is being formed to work it on an extensive scale. The prospectus is expected to appear next week; and, judging from the very many excellent reports which are introduced with it, there would seem every probability of the company being immediately established on a sound basis.

being immediately established on a sound basis.

The Castell Carn Dochan Gold Mine is in the hands of an influential Manchester Company, with a capital of 60,000L, in shares of 1L each. The board of direction comprises Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Mr. D. Jones, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Mr. J. Mosheimer, and Mr. T. A. Readwin; and the Manchester Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England are the bankers. Mr. T. A. Readwin, who has also undertaken the duties of secretary, has just issued a circular, in which he states that, next to St. David's lode at the Clogau, the lode at Castell Carn Dochan is unquestionably the richest gold discovery in Merionethshire. The lode stuff treated by Britten's machine has yielded respectively 5 oz. 7½ dwts.; 7 oz.; 10 oz. 6 dwts.; and 18 oz. of gold per ton.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Llan-

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Llanfair Green and Blue Slate Company have given notice of closing their list of applications for shares, on Wednesday, July 1, for London, and Friday, July 3, for country applicants. As this company had, before advertising, 3600 shares subscribed for, we are not surprised they should find it unnecessary to appeal to the public for more than a very few days to complete their capital. If companies generally exercised the amount of caution in their preliminary arrangements which has characterised the proceedings of this company, we should hear of fewer cases of failure and loss of credit and capital. We are in a position to state that the works at the quarry have actually commenced, and that the contractor (for twenty years) at Colonel Pennant's quarry has given an estimate for driving two tunnels through the slate veins, which will fully develope the quarry, and enable the company to make large returns of slate. We may add that the contractor, who is undoubtedly, or ought to be, one of the best judges of slate rock in the principality, has stated that he considers the Llantair a most valuable quarry. most valuable quarry.

state rock in the principality, has stated that no considers the Limitar a most valuable quarry.

The Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company, with a capital of 50,000L, in shares of 10L each, has just issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to construct, purchase, maintain, and lease carriages and wagons to railway companies, collieries, and commercial firms, in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and to purchase an established local company of the same description, having a paid-up capital of nearly 10,000L it is pointed out that existing rolling stock companies are in a highly prosperous condition; 8, 9, and 10 per cent. per annum, with occasional bonuses, being paid to the shareholders in the shape of dividends. The business which the company intends to purchase has been established at Stourbridge for nearly two years, and has during that time paid dividends of 7½ per cent. Its business showing a considerable increase, an augmentation of capital is required. No profit or bonus will be paid to anyone for the transfer of the old business, the shareholders receiving only shares of equal amount in the present concern in exchange for their old ones. The company's works are admirably situated, with a railway on one side and water facilities on the other; and arrangements have been entered into by which the freehold can be acquired on advantageous terms. The directors are all practically acquainted with the business which the company is formed to carry on. formed to carry on.

formed to carry on.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2667 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,472£, 28. Od. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 113£, 28.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 5ℓ, 98.; quantity of fine copper, 192 tons 16 cwts. The following are the particulars:—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. O're copper. May 28. 3270 £111 12 0 . 7 . £5 1 0 . £72 5 0 June 4. 3224 116 3 0 . 644 5 1 6 . ₹72 5 0 June 4. 3224 116 3 0 . 644 5 1 6 . ₹72 5 0 0 . 11. 2933 113 11 0 . 7½ 5 5 7 6 . 75 1 0 0 18. 4783 119 11 0 . 5½ 5 7 6 . 75 1 0 0 18. 4783 119 11 0 . 5½ 4 4 6 . 72 16 0 25. 2667 113 2 0 . 7½ £5 9 0 . 75 1 0 Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1ℓ.15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2ℓ.10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

The following dividends have bee		abi			Amo	unt.	
Dolcoath	. £8	0	0		€ 2,864	0	0
West Wheal Seton	. 5	0	0		2,000	0	0
Herodsfoot	. 1	15	0		1,792	0	0
Wheal Seton	. 3	0	0		1,188	0	0
Wheal Clifford	. 0	7	6		1,087	10	0
Wheal Grylls	. 1	0	0		1,024	0	0
Wheal Trelawny		10	0		520	0	- 0
Rosewall Hill and Ransome United.	. 0	1	6		450	0	-
North Treskerby		1	6	*********	445	4	1
Boscawen		5	0	*********	312	0	(
St. John del Rey	. 3	10	0		38,500		-
General Mining Association	. 0	10	0		12,500	0	-
Linares		5	0		8,750	0	-

At Carn Brea Mines meeting, on June 15 (Mr. Louis Vigurs in the chair), the accounts for the year ending 1863 showed a credit balance of 20632, 0s. 5d. The loss on the twelve months' working was 26791, 19s. 9d., which, together with 20001, (2l. per share) paid as dividend, left the balance as above, the balance brought forward from 1861 being 67432, 0s. 2d. The copper department has greatly failen off, but the decrease in the yield of tin will, it is thought, be only temporary.

At the Wheal Grylls meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the quarter's operations of 11891. A dividend of 10241, (1l. per share) was declared. Details in another column.

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, on the chair of the column.

Total ......£66,432 14 0

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, yesterday, the accounts snowed a credit balance of \$47l.

At the Brynambor Lead Mine (annual) meeting, yesterday (Mr. E. Edwards in the chair), an adjournment took place, with the view of having the property impected by a disinterested party.

At Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting, on Monday, the accounts to the end of April showed a debit balance of 202l. 19s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 91l. 15s. 6d., which reduced the debit balance at the last audit. It was resolved to accept Wheal Tremayns set ton the terms offered. Capt. Gless and Bray reported upon the various points of operation: "The tribute department is looking well; we have 24 pitches working, at from 3s. 9d. to 13s. in 1l. The amount realised at our last sale of the ores was 1143l. 7s. 8d., for which credit is not given to-day. We have also 200 tons of mundic unsold on the mine, together with 752 tons of the ores sampled last week."

At the East Wheal Martha meeting, on Monday (Mr. Wright in the chair), a resolution was agreed upon to wind-up the company, with the view of forming a new one, in which the sharcholders in the original company are to be offered a preferential interest. Details in another column.

At East Wheal Martha special meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Wright in the chair), a resolution was agreed to wind-up the company, and to form a new one. The uncalled up capital amounts to 4375t. Details will be found in another column.

At South Carn Brea meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Marsden in the chair), he accounts for the four months ending April showed a debit balance of 2695t. 9s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capts Glanville and Southey report that the cost for the next four months will be about the same as the last, and by the appearance as they open on the new lode, their returns of tin will increase.

At the Cuddra Mining Company general meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending April showed a debit balance as taysing debit balances, 697t. 9s. 5d. A most satisfactory report

At the East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. J. Furlonger the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2771, 12s. 2d. Details appear in

another column.

At Wheal Union meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 317. 19s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. T. Glanville reported upon the various points of operation.

At Camborne Vean Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a debit balance of 1016.8s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. Bawden and Clymo reported that they intend staking Grylis' shaft with all possible dispatch, and they believe that the appearance of the lode in the 242, where it has wholly entered the granite, warrants them in expecting good results.

At the Lady Eliza Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to windup the company.

At the Land.

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. M'Callan in he chair), the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 11. 10s. 6d. A all of 5s. per share was made. Captains Glauville and Davey reported that they confidered their prespects somewhat improved, especially in the tin department, and hope a self 4 tons of black tin in three weeks.

At the West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Harris in the hair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 32251. Details appear a santher column.

At the East Wheal Grylls meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed

credit balance of 4611. 11s. 5d.

At the Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a

adit balance of 2001.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Thursday (Rev. C. J. F. Clint S it he chair), the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of 1111. 12s. he balance of payments over receipts, before next meeting, is estimated to be 3611. 11s.7d. call of is. 6d, per share was made. Capt. T. Richards reported upon the various points.

A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. T. Richards reported upon the various points of operation.

At the East Basset and Grylls Mine meeting, on June 18 (Mr. T. P. Tyaske in the chair), it was resolved that the mine should be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and divided into 1000 shares. Messrs. H. Roberts, J. Kendall, and T. P. Tyaske were appointed trustees. Mr. T. P. Tyaske was appointed purser, and Capt. Josiah Phillips agent. Messrs. Joseph Williams and T. H. A. Koskruge (of Helston) were appointed surgeons; and Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. the company's bankers. The committee were appointed to consult with the agents as to the purchase of an engine, and arrange as to the most eligible spot for its site. Mr. Harvey, Capt. W. Oats, Capt. J. B. Wilkin, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. J. Martyn, and the purser were appointed the committee of management. It was stated that the adit was being cleared, which would act as a cross-cut for all the lodes. The southern lode has been interacted, and is reported to be, sofar as seen, large and extensively wrought on from surface, and presents every indication of its being productive in the next level.

At Wheal Falmouth and Sperries Mines meeting, on June 18, the accounts for four months, ending with costs for April, showed a debt balance of 764, 10s. 8d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Mr. John Pascoe was elected cirk, in the room of Mr. John Hitchens, resigned.

A call of 5s. per share was made. Mr. John Pascoe was elected cierk, in the room or fir. John Hitchens, resigned.

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on June 18, the accounts for the quarter, ending with costs for March, showed a debit balance of 5221. 5s. 11d., which it was resolved should be divided pro rata amongst the shareholders, and collected immeliately. There were 51 hands employed.

At Wheal Rose meeting, on June 18, the accounts for the two months, anding with April cost, showed a debit balance of 7181. 17s. A call of 15s. per share was made. The necessity of a steam-engine for winding and crushing having been discussed, it was resolved that the agents, together with the engineers of this mine, be empowered to purchase a good second-hand engine, with the requisite appliances; and in he event of a suitable one not being obtained, that tenders be received for the purchase f a new one.

the event of a suitable one not being obtained, that tenders be received for the purchase of a new one.

At Wheal Reeth meeting, on June 17, the accounts for the quarter, ending with costs for March, showed a debit baiance'of 5581.12s.8d. The profit for the quarter was 3911.11s.8d. A vacancy in the surgeoncy of the mine having occurred, by the death of the late Mr. Couch, it was resolved that it be an instruction to the treasurers to take the individual votes of the men at the mine, on the next survey day, as to the party they may wish to select, the majority of the voies to determine the appointment, and that the treasurers be authorised to appoint such medical man accordingly, and to confirm the same. The committee's report stated that if the calculations of the agents be realised for the next three months, the balance against the adventurers will be about extinguished. There were 81 mon working 31 pitches, at an average tribute of 7s. in 11.

At the Garlidna United Mines meeting, on June 16 (Mr. J. G. Plomer in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a debit balance of 332.4s.11d. A call of 18s.6d. per share was made. Capts. Rowe and Prisk reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Carnarvonshire Slate Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr.

At the Carnarvonshire Slate Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. rrell in the chair), it was stated that negociations were still pending for the sale of the operty. The directors and auditors were reappointed.

At the General Mining Association meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. C. At the General Mining Association meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. C. Bustained on the remittance to this country had amounted to 29,1591. Additional of 15s, per share was paid in January, and a dividend of 15s, per share was paid in January, and a dividend of 10s, per share, free of income tax, was now declared. Details in another column.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Wilson in the chair), convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of winding-up, it was determined to continue operations.

The Nova Scotia Land and Gold Crushing and Amalgamating Com-my shares are about to be marked in the Stock Exchange Official List, the number re-tired by the rules—two thirds—having been subscribed for.

The Indus has arrived from Port Adelaide with 125 tons of ore on

The Indus has arrived from Port Adelaide with 125 tons of ore on board for the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company.

Leeds, June 26.—In mining shares business has been moderately active, without any material alteration in prices.

Merryfield Lead Mining Company (Yorkshire).—From a personal inspection of this mine, we are glad in being able to state that the progressive development and gradual improvement which have already taken place in this mine are likely to continue, and lead to profitable results. They raised about 10 tons of ore last month. Storey's level, which is about 900 fathoms long, has been cleared out at a considerable expense of both time and money, it having taken several years to accomplish, but being completed, it drains the mine to the depth of the 42, the 62 being drained into it by means of pumps, worked by a powerful water-wheel, which is sufficient to drain the mine to see greater depth. They have now proved that the productive ground, which yields 1 ton of ore to the fathom in the 43, goes down to the 52; this, after the ground is laid open, will enable them to raise an additional quantity of ore at considerably less cost in proportion to what it has hitherto done. When realised, and the main Merryfield level driven further east from the engine-shalt into productive ground, there is every prospect of this becoming a good dividend mine.

Applementation of the forthcoming dividend of this productive mine. We had our information from a committee-man, who came a considerable distance to attend the meeting, and who after the meeting stated to us the facts as they were published in our report in the Journal of June 13.—Joun Gleenhill AND Co.

Coal Markett.—On Monday, the arrival of 66 fresh ships, with a large

Journal of June 13.—Journ Gledhill and Co.

Coal Market.—On Monday, the arrival of 66 fresh ships, with a large proportion of house coal, caused some depression in the market, and to effect an adequate amount of sales, a reduction of 6d. per ton in price was submitted to. Hartley's and manufacturers' were in steady demand at previous quotations. Best house coal, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 78 more ships arrived. House coals met a dull sale; first class, however, fully supported Monday's price; second and third class submitted to a reduction of 3d. per ton. Hartley's were a short supply, and commanded an advance of 3d. per ton, the top price quoting 15s.; in manufacturers' no alteration.—On Friday there were 33 fresh arrivals. The tone of the market for house coal was heavy, at barely last prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' in fair demand at previous currency. South Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Haswell's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 14s. 6d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 14s.; Harton Wallsend, 14s.; Kepier Grange Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Davison's West Hartley, 15s.; Cowpen Hartley, 15s.; Bute's Tanfield, 13s. per ton: 25 cargoes unsold; 70 ships at sea.

Cowpen Hartey, 108.; Bute a laminett, 108, per 1011; 20 cargoes unsold; 70 ships at sea.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—June 17: Prof. Ramsny (President) in the chair. Frederick George Finch, B.A., Tador House, Blackheath, was elected a Fellow. M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville; Dr. M. Hornes, Keeper of the Imperial Mineral Cabinet of Vienna; M. N. von Kokscharow, of St. Poterburg; M. S. Lovén, of Stockholm; General delia Marmora, President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Turin; F. A. Graf Marschail von Burghoizhausen, Archivist of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna; M. H. Nyst, of Antwerp; Dr. F. A. Quenstedt, Professor of Geology at the University of Tubingen; Dr. F. Senf, of Elsenoch; Prof. Edouard Suess, of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna; Dr. B. F. Shumard, of Jonisville; and the Marquis de Vibraye, of Paris and Abbeville, were elected foreign correspondents. The following communications were read:—

1.—"On the Relations of the Cromarty Sandstones containing Reptilian Footprints," by the Rev. George Gordon, LL.D., and Rev. J. M. Joass, with an introduction by Sir R. Murchision.

2.—"On some Tertiary Shelis from Jamaica," by J. Carrick Moore, F.R.S. with a Note on the Corais, by P. Martin Duncan, M.B. Lond., F.G.S.; and a Notice of some Foraminifera, by Prof. T. Rupert Jones.

3.—"On the Geology and Mineralogy of a part of Borneo," by M. Cornelius de Groot A collection of specimens from Borneo and Java, presented by the author to the Museum of Practical Geology, was accompanied by some explanatory notes, in which it was stated that the steam coal of Borneo underlies the Nummulitie formation, and probably belongs to the "Etage Suessonien" of D'Orbigny. The occurrence of tin in stream works, and as veins in granite, at several places in the western portion of Borneo and the Islands of Biltong and Banca, was particularly described, as well as the presence of orea of copper and manganese. Some tertiary fossils from Borneo and Java were also noticed.

4.—"Description of a New Fossil

author stated might have infiltrated down from a bed of bituminous schist, which apparently overlies the conglomerate.

9.—"On the Occurrence of Rocks of Upper Cretaceous Age in Eastern Bengal," by Dr.

resulty overties the conglomerate.

9.—"On the Occurrence of Rocks of Upper Cretaceous Age in Eastern Bengal," by Dr.

7. Oldham, F.R.S.

10.—"On the Occurrence of Albertite at Mountgerald, Scotland," by A. C. Mackenzie: communicated by Frof. J. Tennant. In making a drain on a farm near Mountgerald a fissure was discovered, which contained a bituminous substance very similar to the Albertite of New Brunawiet; a deposit of a similar nature was also discovered in making a cutting through "The Craig," near Mountgerald. The author described the stratigraphical and lithological characters of the rocks met with in making this cutting, and stated that as many as 36 veins containing this mineral were passed through.

THE FORESTS OF THE COAL PERIOD.—On Saturday last the members of the Geologists' Association visited Kew Gardeus, with a view of studying and examining the recent plants allied to those found in the different sedimentary rocks, particularly those of the coal measures. Prof. Morris, F.G.S., accompanied the party, and delivered a very able discourse upon the peculiar harderistics of the various plants examined, and upon the botany of the coal period generally. The ferms, the cycads, and the conifers were in turn referred to, Mr. Smith, the Indefatigable currance of the Gardens, and Mr. Presto, his principal deputy, conducing the visitors through the several conservatories, bringing forward the innumerable plants called for by the professor to illustrate his lecture, with admirable rapidity. There can be no doubt that in the two hours and a half thus spent in Kew Gardens by the members of the association, more practical knowledge of the coal pinnts would be acquired than from years of study from books and drawings. At the conclusion of the discourse the President of the Association proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Morris, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

The Mines Of South Austraalla,—We have already made such con-

carried by acciamation, and the meeting separated.

THE MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have already made such copious extracts from the work recently issued in Adelaide, that the character of the book will have been thoroughly judged of. In his preface to the work (which is published in this country by Messrs. Longman) the author observes that the book may prove a not imapropriate sequel to the very valuable work on the Geology of the Colony, by the Rev. J. E. Woods; and had Mr. Woods edited Mr. Austin's book, it might have been made worthy of the honour claimed for it. Mr. Austin would, doubties, have been awit, had Nature endowed him with the necessary qualifications, and his work would, probably, have been an impartial record of the mines of the colony, had not existing interests interfered with the attainment of so desirable an object. The direction in which the interest lies is, however, so palpable that it carcely interferes with the value of the work; and, inasmuch as a moderately detailed report is given of nearly every mine discovered, there is an enormous amount of useful information. The book is well worthy the perusal of all interested in South Australian Mines.

COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The total amount paid to the

COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The total amount paid to the shareholders in the Cliff Mine during the fourteen years ending 1862 in the shape of dividends was \$1,445,078—the amount originally subscribed by them being \$110,905. The prospects of the current year are in every way satisfactory. It is considered probable that \$15 per share (there are 20,000 shares) will be declared out of the profits of 1863; the yield being estimated at 1700 tons.

1863; the yield being estimated at 1700 tons.

THE GOLD MINES OF MEXICO.—The Imperial Government of France is about to give official notice to the Cabinets of England and Spain that it is prepared to pay the sums due to them from Mexico. I think I told you that the Emperor has been assured, by practical men, that if he will only consent to work the mines of Mexico properly, on a grand scale, with a French company and French talent, industry, and capital, he will be sure to find gold enough to pay off the whole national debt of France. This is a fact; I mean that the assertion has been made to the Emperor.—Puris Letter.

THE DISCOVERER OF THALLIUM.—It is now indisputably proved that there are no grounds whatever for the conjecture that the metal thallium was discovered in 1857. Mr. Joseph Jones, of Bolton, for whom the honour was claimed (in consequence of his having declared that he had discovered a new metal in the refuse from the manufacture of sulphuric acid), states that the metal which he discovered in 1857, and called sulphurium, was "bard, not liable to acidies, and obtainable in large quantities." whilst thallium is "soft, very liable to acidies, and not obtainable in large quantities."

The dispute, consequently, remains as before, between Mr. Crookes and Mr. Lamy.

	10	EA	D 0	RE	5.			
			the 25					
Mines.	T	ons	. 1	Price	per	tor	1.	Purchasers.
Westminster		20	*****	£12	16	6		A. Eyton.
Maesysafn		80		. 13	1			
Mount Pleasant					12			Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto					1	0		A. Eyton.
Hendre Ucha		23		13	6	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryngwyn		8	*****	. 13	6	0		
ditto		- 8	*****	. 14	4	0		A. Eyton.
Pant-y-Mwyn		6	*****	. 13		6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto		13		. 12	0	0		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyliffe		38		. 12	18	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto		38		. 13	2	6		A. Eyton.
Roman Gravels		30		. 13	5	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
		_	_		_		-	

# BLACK TIN. Sold on the 17th June. Mines. Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers. Kitty (8t. Agnes). 17 14 2 1 ... — .... 21243 0 9— — Penhalls ..... 4 1 1 16 .... 293 0 0— — Sold on the 19th June. Sold on the 19th June. 1 22 .... 67 0 0 .... 145 10 10—Bolitho & Sons. Wheal Vyvyan 2 3 1 22 67 0 145 10 10—Bolitho & Sons ditto ditto 0 7 3 22 47 0 0 18 13 5— ditto Trevenen, &c. 5 1 0 2 75 0 0 378 16 6— ditto ditto 0 19 3 2 8 0 0 57 16 6— ditto Sold during the month of June. Cornubia 3 4 2 6 71 10 0 20 15 6—Danbuz & Co. ditto 2 15 6 72 0 0 198 3 11— ditto

COPPER ORES.

Mines.		ons.		rice.		Mines.	T	ons.		P	rice.	
South Cara	don	85	£5	4	0	Tywarnhaile		65		£7	11	6
ditto	**********	83	. 8	1	6	ditto		83		2	0	-
ditto	*********	82	. 5	3	6	ditto		50		4	8	0
ditto	*********	77	. 9	1	6	Clifford Amaigama	ted	73		- 5	3	6
ditto	**********	55	. 14	9	6	ditto					15	0
ditto	**********	58	. 19	0	6	ditto					4	0
ditto	*********	49	. 6	16	0	ditto				0	11	(
ditto	*********	25	. 6	1	6	ditto				3	19	6
Great Whee	al Busy	91	. 3	0	0	ditto				13	2	6
ditto	**********	71	. 2	4	0	Craddock Moor				5	10	i
ditto	*********				6	ditto				5	11	i
ditto	**********			12	6	ditto				_	17	i
ditto	**********		. 2	2	0	ditto				9	18	6
ditto	*********			3	6	New Treleigh				3	9	6
ditto	*********			4	6	ditto				3	7	ũ
ditto	**********			3	0	Great Brigan				6	3	o
ditto	**********			0	0	ditto				8	9	6
West Dams	ol	81	3	4	6	ditto				9	14	0
ditto	***********			18	0	Bampfyide				13	-4	Č
ditto	**********			17	0	Great North Down				4	11	6
ditto	*********			ii	0	North Grambler				5	14	è
ditto	********			9	6	Boscawen				-		ì
ditto	*********			0	o	Falmouth and Speri				-	8	ì
	sols	69		6	6	Wheal Vyvyan					7	ì
ditto	*********			6	6	ditto					i	ì
ditto	**********			ĭ	6	Grambler and St. A					17	ì
ditto	**********			10	6	Creegbrawse					7	ì
ditto	*********			6	0	Wheal Ellen				-		ì
	le			1		W Heat Estion			••••	•		
-7	************		-			non-wan						
a						RODUCE.						
COULD CAPA	don 505		5-5-FO		- 6	Bampfylde	623		. Æ	241	12	- 1

					P	RODUCE.					
South Caradon	505		£4488	11	6	Bampfylde	63	£	831	12	0
Great Wheal Busy	400		1154	16	6	Great North Downs	57		260	15	6
West Damsel	380		1446	18	0	North Grambler	32		183	4	0
Fowey Consols	300		1716	9	6	Boscawen	32		138	8	0
Tywarnhaile				17	0	Falmouth & Sperris			89	1	0
Clifford Amalgam				17	6	Wheal Vyvvan	22		64	14	0
Craddock Moor				1	6	Gramb.& St. Aubyn	11		53	7	0
New Treleigh Con				3	0	Creegbrawse	9		39		0
Great Brigan			496	9	0	Wheal Elien	6		14	14	0
Avera	ge P	rice p	er ton.			Average Produce	65	9 0			-
Consulting of Can						I Onenditue of Pine Co.					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Total ...... 2667 £14,472 9 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Par-cels.—Clifford Amalgamated 901.—West Seton 503—South Tolgue 270—East Pool 283— Wheal Seton and Pendarree 238—North Rocken 161.—Tolcarne 156.—Wheal Basset 127 —North Crofty 122—South Frances 121.—East Basset 104.—West Stray Park 78.—Cara Camborne 44.—South Basset 22.—Total, 3084 tons.

Comportors for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and par-cels.—East Carn Brea 386—West Basset 371.—Prosper United 394—Par Consols 182— Wheal Margery 148—East Rosewarne 129—Copper Hill 79—Tolvadden 78—Charlotte United 64—South Creaver 54—North Basset 39—Wheal Buller 47—South Carn Brea 18—Wheal Agar 14—St. Ives Consols 14—West Wheal Trevelyan 13—Wheal Florence 12.—Total, 1860 tons.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, June 30.— Berehaven 129, 129, 51, 104, 80, 47, 110, 92
—Cobre 90, 83, 79, 88, 86, 77, 71, 53, 49, 9—Knockmahon 87, 63, 63, 61, 60, 98—Cape
Copper 42, 44, 85, 35, 11, 35, 8—Laxey 131—Connorree 79, 42, 8—Sestri 43, 42, 36, 6—
Genoa 75, 47—Kanmantoo 25, 18—Lisbon 80, 56, 6—Total, 2747 tons.

—More than two-thirds of the capital having been allotted privately, applically be received for the remaining shares, and the directors desire to impressions that the allotment of the entire capital will enable them to make as chiese amount than would be required if a portion was only issued.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £29,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit on application 10s, per share, and a further deposit on allotment of 10s. per share.

W. R. MOUNTCASTLE, Esq. (Measrs. William Mountcastle and Son), Manchester and Director of the London and South Western Bank.
JOHN HAFFENDEN, Jun. £20, 15, Lansdowne-road North, Kensington Park, W. ERNEST GEORGE FELLOWES, £20, Surbiton, Surrey.
FAITHFUL COOKSON, £21, (Measrs. Faithful Cookson and Co., accountants), 95, Gracchurch-airest, London, £.C., Managing Director.

(With power to add to their number from incoming members).
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, £.C.
BROKERS—Meatrs, Scott and Sh. ster, 7, Lothoury, £.C.
SOLICTOR—J. Arthur Morgan, £20, 14, 17, and 18, Greshan House, £.C.
ENGINERS—William Henry Gray, £20, C.E., St. Austell, Cornwall.
OFFICES,—95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, £.C. OFFICES,-95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES,—95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been established to work the valuable and well-known Wheal Speedwell Copper and Tin Mine, which is situate in the parish of Breage, about three miles from Marazion, in the county of Cornwall.

It adjoins, and is surrounded by, some of the most productive mines in the county, including Wheal Grylls, East Wheal Grylls, Tolvadden, Wheal Charlotte, and others, which have returned some hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of copper ore.

The former workings of this mine, from which returns of copper ore at the shallow depths, amounting to £167,570, were made, were discontinued in consequence of differences, law-suits, and charges, which arose between the parties; satisfactory arrangements have now been completed for its re-working, at the reduced royalty of 1-18th, and the works are going forward in a spirited manner.

The sett is an extensive one, being about three-quariers of a mile in length, and near an equal width, and is traversed by numerous well-defined and valuable lodes. No. 1, or the main lode, was worked in the western part of the estimate ago, and sunk to the depth of 90 fms. only, and proved most productive of mineral, giving large profits to the shareholders. Numerous shafts have been sunk to a lesser depth on other parts of the sett, and important workings conducted by former proprietors, from which large returns have been made. These workings, which have cost a large expenditure of capital, will be of immense advantage to this company in prosecuting its operations to a successful issue.

Answerd to the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the operations by the return to the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the parts of the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the parts of the preparedus will be found detailed renorts of the parts of the preparedus will be company in prosecuting its operations to a s

pital, will be of immense advantage to this company in prosecuting its operations to a successful issue.

Amescad to the prospectus will be found detailed reports of the operations hitherto conducted at the mine, with their opinion of its value, from Capt. James Pops, agent at the Wheal Grylis Mines (apr. Capt. Thomas Deibridge, agent at the Fedn-an-drea United Mines, and late agent at Wheal Speedwell Mine; and Capt. Joseph Richards. From a perusal of these reports, it will be seen that in three months most important results may be sarvived at. There is a good engine-house now on the mine, and a good engine-shalt to drop the pitwork in. A moderate sized engine only will be required, and this put to work valuable returns may be at once made.

The shares of Wheal Grylis Mine, at £2 4s. paid, are now seiling at £29 per share, and dividends at the rate of £4 per share per annum being regularly paid; those of East Wheal Grylis, at 10s. paid, are selling at about £3 per share; and West Grylis shares, 2s. 6d. paid, are at £1 per share; and no doubt is entertained that, with judicious and economical management, South Grylis Mine will become equality profitable and valuable. It may not be uninteresting to intending shareholders to state that the mines immediately surrounding South Grylis have afforded returns of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the district.

The directors have great confidence in recommending this undertaking as worthy the attention of the investing public, offering, as it does, a channel for the investment of capitals with a comparatively nominal risk, and unusual prospects of large and regular profits.

More than two-thirds of the shares have been already allotted, and contracts entered

profits.

More than two-thirds of the shares have been already allotted, and contracts entered into for the supply of an engine, and the machinery requisite for putting the mine in a dividend-paying state.

Prospectuses, with maps and reports, forms of application for the few remaining shares, and all further information, may be obtained on application at the company's offices, 95. Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., either personally or by letter, where specimens of copper ore may be seen; from the bankers; or Messrs. Scott and Silvesten, 7, Loth-bury, E.C., brokers to the company.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the REMAINING SHARES of this company of BEING ALLOTTED in the order in which they are applied for.

By order of the Board.

95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., June 19, 1863.

A BERDOVEY SILVER-LEAD MINE, MERIONETH, WALES.

This mine has recently been divided into 5000 shares (originally 700); 3500 are allotted to the present holders, and 1500 are offered to the public at £2 per share, £1 to be paid on allottment, the remainder by calls of 10s. each, at intervals of three months, forming a working capital of £3000. This, it is considered, will be amply sufficient to enable the company to make large returns, and bring the mine into a dividend position. Lead ore is now being raised nearly sufficient to meet the expenses of the mine, and with further capital the returns will be considerably increased.

There are two water wheels on the mine, and ample power and machinery for raising, dressing, &c., 200 tons of ore monthly.

Any further information can be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Laws, 50, Threed-needle-street, London, to whom application can be made for the shares.

THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their subscriptions.

Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares, of £6 each, £2 paid up.

Calls not to exceed £1, and not to be made at less intervals than three months.

Is not to exceed £1, and not to be made at less intervals than three mon Directoris.

Chailman—The Hon. T. C. HALIBURTON, M.P.
Lord W. M. GRAHAM, M.P., 13, Hereford-street, Park-lane,
Hon. Col. R. T. ROWLEY, M.P., Berkeley-square, London,
HENRY WILLIAM SPRATT, Esq., Walbrook-buildings.
Lieul.-Col. MONEY, Berekeley-street, Piccadilly.

(With power to add to their number.)

BROKERS—Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedie-street.

Solictross—Messrs. Cooper and Co., public accountants.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. Bate, Esq., C.E., 18, Great George-street.

SECRETARY—J. W. Lambert Smith.

OFFICES—12, GUESHAM HOUSE, OLD, BROAD STREET. OFFICES,-17, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

The directors beg to inform the shareholders that they have taken possession of their works, and they confidently believe a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be declared before the expiration of the year.

The directors also have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that fresh arrangements have been made with the late proprietors, by which £60,000 will be found sufficient for the company's operations, on which sum only will dividends be paid, whereby the value of the property will be enhanced about 30 per cent.

THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £40,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each; deposit 10s. per share. Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £40,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each; deposit 10s. per share.

JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., Kilmore, Artane.
JOHN COX, Esq., Streatham Hill, London.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, Esq., 5. P., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
SILAS EVANS, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.
WILLIAM R. FAYLE, Esq., 58, Townsend-street, Dublin.
JAMES F. LOMBARD, Esq., 12, South Hill, Rathmines.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Beverston, Rathmines.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Beverston, Rathmines.
VALENTINE O'B. O'CONNOR, Esq., D.L., Beresford-place, Dublin.
(With power to add to their number).

KERS—The Hibernian Joint-Stock Banking Company, Dublin, and its branches.
The National Bank o'Loverpool (Limited), Liverpool.
LICITORS—Messrs. David and Thomas Fitzgerald, 30, 8t. Andrew-street, Dublin.

Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street.
Edward Fox., Esq., 51, Dame-street.
T. P. Hayes, Esq., 18, Westmoreland-street.
Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Messrs. Vendlock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Messrs. J. Orr and Co., 19, Waring-street.
London ... Spencer Herpath, Esq., 15, Donegal-street.
London ... Spencer Herpath, Esq., 5, Angel-court, Bank.
Liverpool ... Messrs. S. R. and R. Healy, 5, Bank-buildings, Castle-street.
SECRETARY—J. P. O'Relly, Esq.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,—15, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,-15, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

The primary object sought by the establishment of the proposed company is the working of the copper and sulphur mines in the townlands of Rockstown and Newbawn, in the parish of Castlemacadam, county of Wicklow, being a portion of the celebrated Wicklow copper and sulphur mining district.

The sett is very extensive, containing 792 acres. Its extent from east to west on the line of the ideds is from 1½ to 2 miles, and from north to south about I mile. The geological formation of Rockstown and Newbawn is the same as that found in the neighbouring mines; the idea are found in similar positions to the most favoured, and from them similar results may be confidently anticipated.

Ferhaps, outside of the best mining districts of Coruwall, no mines have yielded such immense quantities of ore, and paid such profits to the shareholders on the outlay, as the Wicklow Mines.

The property is admirably situated for the transit of stores and minerals, being but 7 miles from the nort of Wicklow and I wile from the Northern Station of the Dublic

Wicklow Mines.

The property is admirably situated for the transit of stores and minerals, being but 7 miles from the port of Wicklow, and I mile from the Rathdrum Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, which runs through the north part of the grant.

A large amount of capital has been expended by the lessees in exploring the surface and laying open the lodes, sinking shafts, and preparing the mines for the reception of machinery.

of machinery.

That portion of the lands of Rockstown which adjoins Comorree, and where the most extensive mining operations have been carried on, has been purchased in perpetuity in the Landed Estates Court. The company having thus become the owners of a considerable portion of the land itself, subject to a mere nominal head rent, will be saved from a large amount which would otherwise have to be paid for surface damages, will have the exclusive control of an excellent water-course (most valuable in the development of

able portion of the land itself, subject to a mere nominal head rent, will be saved from a large amount which would otherwise have to be paid for surface damages, will have the exclusive control of an excellent water-course (most valuable in the development of the mine), and will receive the rents of this portion of the property.

Fowers have also been taken to work such other mines or quarries, and carry on such works in connection therewith, as may be deemed advisable.

Prospectuses, maps, engineers' reports, and forms of applications for shares, can be had of the brokers of the company; of the secretary, at the office, 15, Dame-street, Dublin; and of Silas Evans, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.

COMPANY,
IN THE PARISH OF NORTH HILL, IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.
On the "Cost-Rook System." In 6000 shares.
Tuaser-Mr. Charles Praraco, Glubhole, North-hill, Launceston.

This company is formed to work and fully develope a very extensive sett, formerly known as the Berriow Consols.

This property is most favourably situated at the base of the same productive granite range as South Caradon, East Caradon, West Caradon, Marks Valley, and Phomix rich Copper Mines; and it assimilates more in all its characteristic features to the South and East Caradon Mines than any other sett in the Caradon district.

The sett extends about 805 fms. from east to west, and about the same distance from morth to south. It contains ten lodes, from the present engine—shaft to the south boundary, and two lodes have been intersected to the north, where other lodes are believed to exist.

exist.
Two cross and six elvan courses pass through the sett, that to the west being the boun,
sry cross-course of the South and West Caradon Mines, and that to the east (33 fms.
om the engine-shaft) is considered to be the East Caradon and Marke Valley cross-

from the engine-shaft) is considered to be the East Caradon and Marke Valley crosscourses.

The former proprietors commenced their workings near the eastern boundary some
years since, and expended upwards of 90001. in driving the adit level 211 fms., sinking
the shaft 30 fms. below the adit, and driving the 20 and 30 fm. levels.

To the west of the cross-course, in the adit level on No. 1 lode, there is a branch of
copper ore now standing on the south part of the lode, in the back of the level, that will
be set on tribute at 8s. in 14. immediately, and in the back of the 20 fm. level, No. 2 lode,
a large quantity of blende and copper ore can at once be raised at a good proft.

The present water-wheel, with the drawing machine attached, &c., has sufficient
power to sink the shaft 20 fms. desper; and a grant of water from the River Lynher,
which has been secured in addition to the water-course now in use, will afford ample
power for all the requirements, without the assistance of steam power and its attendant
expenses, thus effecting an enormous saving.

The Killmar branch of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway passes within a mile of the
mine, affording great facilities for the transit of materials to, and ore from, the mine to
the quay at Loos.

The mine is now in full working order, and the proprietors refer to the several reports
recently given by some of the most experienced practical mining agents in Corrawali

the quay at Loce.

The mine is now in full working order, and the proprietors refer to the several reports recently given by some of the most experienced practical mining agents in Cornwall and Devon.

A working capital of £2500 has been provided.

A considerable number of shares have been taken at Liskeard, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine.

As the issue of these shares at 20s. per share is limited to TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., applications must be locked with the brokers, Messrs. WERR, GEACH, and PERRINGTON, S, Finch-lane, London, not later than that day. The list for country applications will be closed on Thursday, the 2d July.

N.B.—Detailed reports, and further particulars, can be obtained at the offices of the nurser, or brokers.

THE DARREN CONSOLIDATED SILVER AND LEAD
MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £30,000. Divided into 18,000 shares, of £2 each.
Deposit, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.
First issue 7500 shares.

First issue 7500 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Lieut.-Col. ROBERT M. BEACH HICKS, Southwick House, Southwick-crescent,
Hyde Park, W.
WILLIAM SEWELL SUTTON, Esq., Anan Lodge, Brighton.
EDWABD HENRY NOLAN, Esq., LL.D. and Ph.D., Abingdon Villas, Kensington, W.
JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., T.C., 150, Linington-square, Liverpool.
WALTER TEBRITT, Esq., 9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
THOMAS MASON, Esq., Harley ford-road, Vauxhall.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House.
AUDITOR—John Dunbar, Esq., Accountant, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the operations at

ADDITOR—John Duncar, Esq., Accountant, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the operations at
present carried on in the Darren Consolidated Mines, in Cardiganshire, formerly worked
by Sir Hugh Myddleton, and from which he derived immense profits
These mines have been worked for the last 200 years, with little cessation, to the present time, and have yielded a profit of from 80001. to 10,0001. per annum. The ore is the
richest in Wales, producing 42 czs. of silver to the ton.
After a very careful estimate of the produce of the different ore bargains, the agent
calculates on raising monthly 30 tons of lead, which taken at the very low price of £17
per ton, would give £510 at a cost of £256, leaving a profit of about £250 per month, or
£3000 per annum.

per ton, would give £510 at a cost of £200, leaving a prote of social \$2.00 per annum.

£3000 per annum.

£3000 per annum.

£3000 per annum.

From discoveries lately made there can be little doubt but that with a comparatively small outlay the returns will be large.

The machinery upon these mines comprises three large and powerful water-wheels, two crushers, several miles of railway, horse-whims, drawing and pumping-lifts, and all the necessary dressing apparatus, the laying out and completion of which with the mine work cost upwards of £10,000.

Detailed prospectuses, and forms of application, can be had on application to the secretary, Mr. Thomas Thompson, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

HEAL HARRIETT ANN MINE
PROSPECTUS.
This mine is situated on the Venn and Penquite estates, in the parish of St. Ive, in
the Liskeard district, in the county of Cornwail. The length of the sett is nearly threequarters of a mile, and the breadth about the same distance. There are trace east and
west lodes discovered, varying in size from 2 ft. to 1 ft. 10 in. There are also four north

west lodes discovered, varying in size from 2 ft. to 1 ft. 10 in. There are also four north and south lodes opened on.

The east and west lode, which is 2 ft. wide, is certainly a splendid one, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, silver, copper, lead, &c., in a beautiful stratum of soft killas, strongly mineralised. There is a shaft sinking on the lode, which is down about 4 fms., and is greatly improving in depth.

These are parallel lodes with the Caradon Slade, Glasgow Caradon, and East Caradon Mines, distant from the former about three-quarters of a mile, and from the latter about one mile and a quarter. The district is good, which those mines referred to fully prove, as they are opening out as rich. We have every reason, judging from the beautiful appearance of the lodes, to think we shall have a rich property here at a little deeper point. The north and south lodes are rather small, varying in size from 6 in, to 10 in., and 1 ft. wide, and are composed of gossan, fluor-spar, flookan, mundic, and a small portion of lead, distant from Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Silver-Lead Mines about a mile, in a north-east direction.

north-east direction.

An adit can be driven on one of the north and south lodes, to intersect the east and west; the distance to drive would be about 35 fms. This, we anticipate, would be an important point to be performed, as it is reasonable to expect those todes at or about the intersection will greatly enrich each other, and where large deposits of mineral may be ound; and, in addition to the former indications, there is a large elvan course, which netrestets the lodes also.

In sinking on the east and west lode, when about 8 ft. deep, a sample of the lode was assayed, and found to be worth 14 ozs. of silver to the ton. A sample from about 4 fms. leep was worth 22½ ozs. to the ton. The lode continues to improve in size and quality n depth.

in depth.

The present proprietors are a few working men and tradesmen, and as it is desirable to drive an adit for the further development of the mine, they offer ONE-HALF or TWO-THIRDS of the MINE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms. It certainly would be well worth the attention of any gentlemen wishing to invest to come and see it, or send their inspecting agents, as such splendid appearances are seldom to be seen.—8t. Ive Cross, May 26, 1863.

Any further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. John STRYENS, as Garig, in the parish of St. Ive, where the map of the mine can be seen at any time. ISSUE OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY CAPITAL, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each, 19,431 of which have been ubscribed for, and upon which the sum of 12s, has been paid.

At an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, on the 5th of June inst., it was resolved that the reserved shares be offered to the public at par, viz.:—12s., 6s. upon application, and 6s. three months after issue.

EMARKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 7s, Cornbill, E.C. Solicitor—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C. Sechetars—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This valuable mine is situate in the parish of Redrath, Cornwall, immediately adjoining to and surrounded by the richest dividend-paying mines in the county. Several rich lodes traverse the entire length of the property; and the great cross-courses that have made such immense deposits of ore in Buller, Basset, South Frances, and other rich mines of the district, intersect the whole of the lodes in the sett.

The recognization residual of this mine is averathing that can be desired, the indications

made such immense deposits of ore in Buller, Basset, South Frances, and other rich mines of the district, intersect the whole of the lodes in the sett.

The geological position of this mine is averything that can be desired, the indications are exceedingly good, a lode of rich ore is opened upon in the hottom of the adit level, and it only requires a short time, with a moderate amount of capital, to bring it into a dividend-paying state.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines; the West Stoin and Scton lodes traverse the entire length of the sett; the rali-way passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant. The shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premious in two months, it is fully expected within a short time from the present date that these shares will be soiling also at a very high premium.

Statistics of mining adventures in the Great North Toigus mining district, giving the amount of dividends paid, with total outlay and market value to September, 1862:—

Mines.

Basset £266,112 £2,624 £46,080

Carn Brea 149,000 15,000 73,000

Doicoath 243,161 44,187 200,480

North Roskear 20,300 12,600 18,900

Seton 64,856 23,166 52,470

United Mines 43,900 20,000 Merged, Builer 244,673 1,280 14,720

Condurrow 20,992 5,120 15,560

North Basset 84,900 20,000 Merged, Builer 244,673 1,280 14,720

Condurrow 30,992 5,120 15,560

North Basset 184,900 20,000 Merged, Builer 244,673 1,280 14,720

Condurrow 30,992 5,120 15,560

North Basset 184,900 20,000 Merged, Builer 244,673 1,280 14,720

Condurrow 20,992 5,120 15,560

North Basset 184,900 19,000 78,000

Great South Toigus 36,688 4,996 22,940

Clifford 40,772 — 78,300

West Basset 184,900 19,000 78,000

Great South Toigus 47,650 4,350 28,500

Eart Basset 47,650 4,350 28,500

Eart Basset 47,650 4,350 28,500

Eart Basset 47,650 1,500 28,500

Eart Basset 184,600 application at the effice of the company.

CARADON AND PHŒNIX CONSOLS COPPER MINING THE GREAT CADER IDRIS LEAD, COPPER, IRON THE GREAT CADER IDRIS LEAD, COPPER, IT MINING, AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company, being completely registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances, be made n sponsible for a greater amount than the shares for which be subscribed no possible for a greater amount than the shares for which be subscribed no possible for a philosophication, and 5s, per share on allotment.

DEBUTIONS.

Col. ABBOTT, 150, Leadenhall-street, and Upper Spring-street, Portman-quare. WILLIAM ANCRUM, Esq. (formerly H. M. Consul at Tunis), Penge, Sarrey.

E. J. BRIDELL, Esq. (Director of the St. David's Mining Company), 34, Bear street, Portmand-place.

E. J. COLE, Esq., 76, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

EDWARD RICHARDS, Esq., Knightsbridge, and Westbourne, Emaworth, Susses JAMES YGUNG, Esq., 19, Great George-street, Westminster.

With power to add to their number).

Bankers—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

Soluction—G. R. Dodd, Esq., F.S.A., 26, New Broad-street, E.C. Auditors will be appointed by the shareholders.

JOHE SECRITAHES (per 16m.)—Messrs. Letch and Maguire.

OFFICES,—1, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, E

OFFICES,-1, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing an extensive and valuable grant of lead, copper, iron ore, and siats, on the north side of the noted Cader Idris Mountain, known as the Cyfannedd-fawr, in the parish of Lianegryn, Merionethalire, North Wales, held under lease for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty on all minerals (except iron ore, at a royalty of only 4d. per ton).

The grant includes numerous lodes of lead, zine, and copper; iron of the best quality, and blende with traces of gold, also excellent slate.

An adit level intersects several lodes of silver-lead, or galena.

A copper lode opened upon gives promise of excellent results.

An iron vein runs through the entire grant.

An extensive bed of slate of good cleavage can be worked to great advantage.

A copper lode opened upon gives promise of excellent results.

An iron vein runs through the entire grant.

An extensive bed of slate of good cleavage can be worked to great advantage.

The sliver-lead, proved by assay, has yielded 40 ozs, of sliver to the ton of ore.

Lead and copper from a shaft at the end of the adit have realised £32 per ton.

The iron vein is estimated to produce 64 per cent. of iron.

The slate is of superfor quality, and can be cut irino pavement, flooring, chimney pieces, &c. The streams of water running through the grant offer great facilities for working, soouring, and cutting the slate. In fact, a quarry opened upon the property will pay well for working.

The foregoing facts and the position of the grant, in a rich mineral district, warrant the conclusion that, efficiently worked, the mine is capable of yielding returns equal to those of the most profitable mines in the principality.

The property being advantageously situated, about half a mile from the Welsh Coast Raliway, from which a siding can be constructed at moderate cost, and only 2½ miles by public road from the shipping port of Barmouth, affords a facility of transit which greatly enhances its value.

With these advantages, and adequate water power for working machinery, dressing ores, &c., the directors after careful investigation confidently anticipate that 10s. per share upon the capital of the company will be sufficient to develope the wealth of the mine, and produce profitable results without further calls.

The lesses baving agreed to take £3000 in cash, and 5000 pald-up shares, assigns all his interest in the mine, including upwards of 100 acres of mineral ground, the previous outlay, mining buildings, smith's shop, offices, dressing-doors, bucking-house, &c.; im-mediate operations can, therefore, be commenced, when in the judgment of the directors sufficient capital is subcribed.

Samples of the different ores taken from the mine, reports, prospectuese, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the o

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Date.....

The above form to be filled up by the applicant, and forwarded to the bankers, with the deposit, when a receipt will be returned, signed by the bankers, as a woucher.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE ROLLING STOCK COMPANY

THE STAFFORDSHIRE ROLLING STOCK COMI (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit 10s. per share on application, and \$0s. per share on allotment.

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T. D'IFFANGER, Esq., St. John's Wood, London.

JOHN FARMER, Esq., Summer Hill, Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

GEORGE FAGG, Esq., Highbury, London.

THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Amblectoe, Staffordshire.

D. FRANER LUCKIE, Esq., Amblectoe, Staffordshire.

JOEL MAURICE, Esq., Beauty Bank House, Stourbridge.

C. S. PERRENS, Esq., Hagley-road, Stourbridge.

J. ROBINSON, Esq. (Messrs. John Robinson and Co.), Gresbam House, Lond Town Hall-buildings, Manchester.

J. EVAN TIBBS, Esq., Threadneedle-street, London, and Balest Vol.)

Town Hall-buildings, Manchester. . EVAN TIBISS, Esq., Threadneedie-street, London, and Bylock Hall, Middlesex, FILLIAM WATKIN, Esq., Ironmaster, Amblecote Hall, Stourbridge.

mdon ..... Johnson, Cooper, and Wintle (Public Accountants), δ, Lothbury. rmingbam.. John Percival, Esq., Bruwitt's Hill. sonterrows.

London Sir R. W. Carden and Son.

Manchester Mesers. Shore and Kirk, St. Ann's-square.

Birningham... Mesers. Robert Massey and Son, Cherry-street.

Skorktank (pro tem.).—William Neale, Esq.

OFFICES,-56, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company (Limited) is established for the purpose of constructing, purchasing, maintaining, and iessing carriages and wagons to railway companies, collieries, and commercial firms in the United Kingdom and elsewhere; and for the purchase of an established local company of the same description, having a paid-up capital of nearly £10,000. It has been in existence for a period of nearly two years, and during that time paid dividends of 7½ per cent. The business is now so lucrative and increasing as to require and warrant a considerable augmentation of capital. There will no profit or bonus paid to anyone for the sale or surrender of the old business, the present shareholders receiving only shares of equal amount in the Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company (Limited), in exchange for their old ones. The new company will receive the benefit of all accrued profits and reserves, which are considerable.

The enormous and growing demand for railway wagons all over the kingdom, as well as abroad, is now thoroughly understood, more than 200,000 are in daily use, representing an outlay of over ten millions sterling. The greater number of the existing railways either build by contract, purchase, or hier from these companies. Nearly the whole mineral traffic of England, whether in coal, ironschone, siate, lead, copper, or otherwise, is carried on by wagons hired from companies of this description, while the bulk of the continental, American, and foreign companies ontract in this country for their wagons.

In addition to the enormous amount of orders now held for the manufacture of rolling

is carried on by wagons hired from companies of this description, while the bulk of the continental, American, and foreign companies contract in this country for their wagons.

In addition to the enormous amount of orders now held for the manufacture of rolling stock, the mere repair of wear and tear and the replacement of wagons is more than sufficient to keep all the present factories constantly employed, and there is no doubt that for years to come this highly remunerative manufacture must continue to increase. Several local companies of this description have been formed from time to time, as the demand for increased carrying secommodation has been developed, but the existence of these companies is almost unknown beyond the immediate districts in which they have been originated; such companies, nevertheless, are among the most successful under takings of the day, distributing large dividends to the shareholders, and accumulating ample reserve funds, as will be seen from the following statements of a few of them:

Name of company.

Amount Div. per Reserve. Market value.

Railway Rolling Stock Association £10 ... £9 ... £24,022 .. £35 to £40 \ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the directors of the Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company (Limited).

To the directors of the Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having pald into the hands of the sum of £, being ten shillings per share on shares in the above company, I request you will allot me that number of shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me; to pay the remainder of the deposit of £1 10s, per share, and all calls when due on the shares allotted; and to sign the articles of association when required.

Name.

Profession or business.

Dated the day of , 1863. Address.

M O N E Y .—Great profits are made by judiciously speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. Consult the correspondent of the Mining Journal, who writes under the signature of "A Cautious Man.".—Address. Mr. Hales, Mining Broker, 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

JOHN HALSE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, of 2, HATTC COURT, and the STOCK EXCHANGE, has NO CONNECTION with the PERSON of a SHALLAR SURNAME (christian name concealed) who advertises from 28, Threadneedle-street.

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E.C. grant nality,

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ECTION he adver-

KER,

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INTO THE
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So diverse, suggestive, and, above all, so trustworthy are the facts brought out by this faculty.—Engineer, July 20, 1882.

So diverse, suggestive, and, above all, so trustworthy are the facts brought out by this early in a careful study.—Engineer, July 20, 1882.

Mr. Kirkaidy here presents us with a vast amount of information, arranged and classification of the work. Its suther has done signal service to engineering science, and possessed no work on any one mechanical property of wrought-iron to approach the unpossessed no work on any one mechanical property of wrought-iron to approach the unpossessed no work on any one mechanical property of wrought-iron to approach the unpossessed no work on any one Adms, and Co. j. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; C. Griffin and Co.—New York: Scribner and Co.—Toronio: James Campbell.—Calcuita: Rosario [6]

erimental results.—Cveil Engineer and Archivets Sournas, April 1, 1893.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; C. Griffin and Co.—New York: Scribner and Co.—Toronto: James Campbell.—Calcutta: Rosario

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# Motices to Correspondents.

Queenada property aimilar, and even greater, results might be obtained.—IMPATIENCE, QUEEnaDA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—Noticing several remarks in last week's Journal about this company, I beg to say that if the inquirers want information on any point connected with the progress of the work, and have a right, as shareholders, to ask it of the respectable managers, Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, they have only to make a proper application. I understand from these gentlemen that an advantageous contract has been entered into for the completion of the railway, but that no operations will be carried on at the mine until the railway is in a sufficient state of forwardness to convey ore to the coast; that everything is going on satisfactority, and it is expected to carry down 15,000 tons of ore during the three years it is estimated the railway will take to construct.—A Subscruzer.

yay will take to construct.—A SUBSCRIBER.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—I am one of the largest sharebolders in this company, and have attended to my own interests by constant personal
enquiries at the manager's office as to what has been doing, and I believe I fully understand the position of the company. I am perietly satisfied with the proceedings
of the executive, and advise your various correspondents to curb their very natural

we cordially recommend the book to the engineering and architectural professions generally.—Mining Journal.

impatience at the apparently tardy progress of the company's affairs. The firectors might easily have satisfied our impatience to get at the riches of the mines, by a large expenditure, with inauffence information; but I am satisfied that the cautious course which has been pursued will be the quickest and most economical in the end. There has, in short, been no delay on the part of the management.—Arca.

GREAT DEVON AND EMPOND.—In addition to the two Notices which appeared in last subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has not been departed and the subscribed, the fact that a friend, as a material proof that the whole capital has not been departed and the subscribed, the fact that a friend of the subscribed of

# THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 27, 1863.

\*\*\*Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly Affed on resetpil: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference sularly Affed on resetpil: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference sularly affed on the profit of the less common metals, in most of the letters to delicate the sulfilling of that profit of the less common metals, in means and at the next meeting propose that the office. It know in one of this letters to collected to the sulfilling of this profit of the less common delicated in the profit of the less common metals, in the production of a mineral sylelding which occur in great abundance in almost of the less than one of the letters in the may be almost of the less than the sulfilling of the profit of 50001, be accepted. This sum would obviate calls until the desper levels are prosecuted, when the discoveries there may place us once more in the Dividend List., A. Z.: Learnington, June 22.

(CRERADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—I was glind to see the letters in the particular company; and, as one of the sumber, I hope to see many more in the same strain. It is high time something was the very of making use of the copility in did up to this time. The direction, may possibly have good reasons for the delay, but to the shareholders, who are kept and the discount of 80 per cent, or more. If "Belliver" was correct in his surries, why do not also the profit of the party of South Australia, as a proof of what vigorous management may effect; this company has no the considerable promium. I know that "company, a log to a work of the distance to the port of shipment (120 miles), their shares being more as confiderable members, which are desired to the property similar, and even greater, evaluating the observable of the distance to the port of shipment (120 miles), their shares being more as confiderable prendum. I know that "company, a log to any that if the inquirer

In the interests of mining, we are glad to find that the shareholders of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia have successfully resisted the efforts of a section to wind-up the affairs of that undertaking. At the general meeting, which was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, for the purpose (specially) of passing resolutions to this effect, an amendment was at once proposed by Mr. T. G. Taylor, and carried, that the company be not wound up. The adoptio

of this course gave great dissatisfaction to a few, and led to some angry remarks; but it was shown by Mr. Taylor and others, by the proxies they held, that the non-contents were in every sense a mere tithe of the general body, and that the bulk of the shareholders do regard as most injudicious any desire to close operations at the mines. In this we certainly concur, more especially as it was stated that the funds in hand are sufficient to meet all expenses for the current year, without having recourse to further calls on the shares. Apart from this, moreover, it would have been suicidal to have stopped a mine, where, at one or two points at all events, the best indications exist, and where ore is produced in considerable quantities. There have been great errors committed, no doubt, in the colony, and in no respect more so than in commencing operations in several sections at the same time, whereas, if the strength of the machinery and resources had been applied to productive portions only, a very different result would, we believe, have ensued. Again, the moment chosen for this proposed break-up was more than inconsiderate, for there were no advices from (the mines or colony by the last Australian mail, and two months' intelligence will be to hand by the coming steamer. The meeting did wisely, we repeat, and we trust the shareholders who have thus supported their mutual interests will be fully rewarded.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

have thus supported their mutual interests will be fully rewarded.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 25.—The Coal Trade is not expected to be particularly brisk at this season, the warm weather, combined with general holiday-making, operates against it; but, apart from this, the depression generally felt in the coal trade, which has been so often noticed in this letter lately, still continues. Ships have been scarce at Hartlepool, north-east winds having been prevalent; many collieries have been stopped in consequence, and the rate of freights to London have risen to 6s, 3d, and 6s, 6d, in consequence. Mediterranean freights continue very firm. Ships have also been scarce at Sunderland, and home freights have gone up, and a fair demand for London and Hamburg.

A working model of the very clever Coal-Cutting Machine, which has been at work for some time at the collieries near Lacels, is now to be seen at Wilckie's Hotel, in Newcastle, and will attract considerable attention among the colliery owners and viewers of the district. It is, unquestionably, the most useful, compact, and workman-like machine of the kind ever brought into notice, and it is hope that it will meet with a full and fair trial by some of the colliery proprietors of the North, as should it prove successful, as it appears to have been at Leeds, it will most materially reduce the working cost of cutting coal; and, as this cost is a very heavy one in many of the northern collieries, more particularly the "steam-coal collieries," where from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton is paid for this part of the manual labour, its reduction would make an important difference in the cost of getting the coal.

The Minera' Matual Benefit Society, for the purpose of providing relief for the surrivors of persons killed by accidents, &c., continues to make tolerable progress throughout the district; will the fact cannot be overnotest that it does not make that rapid progress that might reasonably be locked for, when the great and most paipable benefits to be der

# REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 25.—The ironmasters are, upon the whole, well supplied with orders, and the increased quotations are generally obtained. Prices are, perhaps, not quite so firm as reported last week, but a generalopinion prevails that, whatever may happen, the recent advance will be maintained. The colliers are better employed, owing to a large number of vessels having arrived at the different ports. Freights have slightly declined, but not sufficient yet to place the coal trade in a proper state. Should the present favourable weather continue there is every prospect that tonnage will be more easily obtained in a few weeks. The majority of the coalmasters are fairly off for orders, more especially those engaged in the steam coal trade. There is no change to report in quotations.

The directors of the Bank of Wales (limited) are gradually extending their operations in the district, and branches are about to be opened at Milford Haven, Neath, and Tredgar. It appears that arrangements have been made to purebase the business of Messrs. McLean and Co., at Milford, and rumours are current that several other local banking firms are likely to merge into the new company.

The Great Western, West Midland, and South Wales Amalgamation Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening. The Malvern, Denn Forest, and Monmouth Railway Bill, as originally proposed, has passed the House of Commone, the Great Western having rather suddenly withdrawn their opposition to the Malvern section. As mentioned in a previous report, this line will be of the greatest importance to the Ironmasters of Monmouthshire and Giamorganshire, as it will place them in direct communication with the iron ore district of the Forest of Dean. The Tenby and Pembroke line will be a material impetus to the trade of South Pembrokeshire. The proposed extension of the West Midland to Dowlais is to be vigorously opposed by the Brecon, Section of the West Midland. This cannot be said, strictly speaking, to be an oppos

result will be a material impetus to the trade of South Pembrokeshire. The proposed extension of the West Midiand to Dowlais is to be vigorously opposed by the Brecon, Merthry, and Rumnay Campany, on the ground that running powers ought to be conceded to the latter over the Aberdare branch of the West Midiand. This cannot besaid, strictly speaking, to be an opposition to the Dowlais scheme, as the Aberdare branch is a distinct line, nearly completed. It appears, however, that the West Midiand have obtained running powers over a part of the Brecon, Merthry, and Rumney line, by representing that they had expended about \$2,0001, at the Maseycwmmwr Janction, and the Brecon, Merthry, and Rumney company should succeed, the distance between Newport and the Aberdare Valley will be considerably reduced, and the public will have the advantage of having one company to deal with from Aberdare down instead of two or three.

The annual examination of children connected with the schools included in the Monmouthshire Ironmasters' Educational Prize Scheme Association, was held at Newpor on Friday last. The total number of candidates was 437, being a decrease, as compared with last year, of 137. The decrease is fully accounted for by the depression on the hills, by the more careful selection of candidates, and other circumstances. This association, and the kindred institutions in Glamorganshire, have done a vast amount of good in promoting education in the coal and ion districts.

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, the adjouract sitting to make a call in re the Cardiff Preserved Coal and Coke Company (Limited), was held. Mr. Stone, instructed by Mr. Henderson, appeared for the official liquidator: and Mr. Flower, pany, produced the register of shareholders, and gave vidence as to the acceptance of the Cardiff Company's shares by the Crown Company. Mr. Flower submitted that the court of appears of the court of Appeal, he was antialed that the court of cardiff Company's shares by the Crown Company. Mr. Flower submitted t

Elchardson and Co.; Perseverance, from Gligenti, with 235 tons of silver ore, 30 tons of silver regulas, for Henry Loss, from Calders, with 425 tons of silver ore, 30 tons of silver regulas, for Henry Loss of silver ore, 30 tons of silver regulas, for Henry Loss of Silver ore, 30 tons of silver regulas, for Henry Loss of Silver ore, 30 tons of silver ore, 30 tons of silver regulas, for Henry Loss of Silver ore, 30 tons of silver ore, 30 tons, Bath and Sons: Anseabien and Jantys, from Aveirs, with 152 tons of argentiferous ore, for Ribehardson; Saltraus, from Cherbourg, with 156 tons of iron ore, for the Dowlais Iron Company.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION UNDER THE MINES INSPECTION ACT.—At the Lianelly Potty Sessions, on Wednesday, before Messra. J. H. Rees, R. Smith, and R. G. Thomas, Mr. Roes Harriss, the lessee of the Tregob Colliery, was summoned by Mr. T. Evans, Government Inspector of Mines for the district, for that he did not, on March 23d last, cause safficient bore-holes to be kept in advance on both sides of a certain working to prevent inundations, which working was approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous Secuentiation of water. Mr. Simons supeared in support of the information, and Mr. B. Jones for the defendant. Mr. Simons baving stated the circumstances of the case, called Edias Richards, who sald he was assistant to Mr. W. Rosser, mining engineer. He remembered the accident at the Tregob Colliery. After the accident he was appointed to make a survey of the colliery, and he produced the plan which he then made. A tap-hole had been made, as abown by the pisan, in order to tap the water from the olf workings. There were indications of old workings further back than the them workings of the colliery. If sufficient bore-holes had been kept in advance of the tap-hole, the water would have been discovered, and, no doubt, the accident would have been prevented. He did not think any careful miner would have made the tap-hole without driving a bore-hole, had he thought there was danger of water there. He prepared the plan three or four days after the accident. There was one bore-hole in the tap-hole where they struck the old workings. It was believed the workings were dry. If he had tapped the other in the middle. He thought to be accuse it was believed the workings were dry. If he had tapped the old workings, and found them dry, he should not have considered it necessary to have three bore-holes. He should not have considered it necessary t

on each side. No one who understood the working of a colliery properly would manage without plans.

Cross-examined: The Oldcastle Colliery was deeper than Tregob, and the former had drained the district generally. He had not been in the Tregob Colliery. And the managed the colliery, and thought it necessary to have bore-holes, he should have two or three.

Mr. B. Jones, for the defendant, submitted that there was no case made out, but as the magistrates expressed a contrary opinion, Mr. Jones called the following witnesse:—William Harry said he was a collier, and he commenced working at the Tregob Colliery about a fortuight before the accident happened. He knew Griffith Jones, the overnan of the colliery. Its was at the colliery when the accident happened. There was a bore-hole made about 5 feet in length. The old workings were dry. He knew they had cut into some old workings. They went to within a few yards where the water broke out, and from what he saw he did not think there was much water there. He did not think it was possible to have a more competent overman than Griffith Jones. Rees Harriss said he was the icasee of the Tregob Colliery, and the defendant in this case. He had ne knowledge of the management of colleries. Griffith Jones was recommended to him as a good and competent overman, and he gave him the rules, and desired him to work the colliery according to them. Jones told him on the Saturday previous to the accident that there were old workings, and that he had been in them, and found them dry. Witness desired him to use every possible caution.

The magistrates thought the case proved, and fined the defendant 51, and costs. Defendant was also summoned for paying wages at a place other than an office appointed for the purpose, and also for the non-publication of the rules. Both these informations were dismissed.

Defendant was also summoned for paying wages at a place other than an office appointed for the purpose, and also for the non-publication of the rules. Both these informations were dismissed.

Our Swansea correspondent (June 25) writes:—Since my last a very satisfactory change has appeared in connection with the general trade of the district, all branches of which manifest a sensible increase. The principal topic of interest just now is the opening of the Swansea and Neath Railway. At a meeting of the Town Council, held yestarday (Mr. E. M. Richards, mayor, in the chair), the sum of 2001, was unanimously voted from the corporation funds, to assist in giving an invitation to the principal merchant-shippers and others to an entertalment to take place on the day of opening. The liarbour Trustees will, of course, contribute, at least, an equal amount, and a splendid affair will be the result. The opening of the line is expected to be early in July, and is looked forward to with great satisfaction by the merchants and traders having large interests in the district. In connection with the new siding, which my last I stated was being constructed, abuting on to Mr. H. K. Eston's timber-yard, and in course of my allusions to which I found it necessary to reflect upon the propriety of the Harbour Trustees in erecting a hydraulic-lift some time ago, at a cest of 40001, when they had the opportunity of making the siding now being constructed at a less cost. A local contemporary, of Friday last, has thought proper to take exception to my statements, and has done so in a way that displays so much personal malevolence with regard to myself, that I cannot, having regard to my own position here, and to the weracity of the Journal which I have the honour to represent in this town, allow the matter to pass unnoticed. The writer states that I have over-estimated the cost of the hydralic-lift, and deprecated its usefulness to the port. With regard to the former of the hydralic-lift, and deprecated its usefulness to the port. With re

# REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

June 25.—We have no material alteration to notice in regard to the Iron Trade. The reports from the Continent are not so satisfactory as was the case a short time ago, and the home markets are somewhat duller. The merchants are not buying except for immediate requirements. There is an increased enquiry for rails and railway ironwork, owing to several bills being sanctioned for the construction of new lines. There is a slight improvement in several branches of the Steel Trade, but nothing approaching a state of activity; indeed, there is so much undersolling that the lowest possible remunerative rates are now accepted, in order to keep the works going. The pig-irod market is dull, and the demand has very materially fallen off. The Coal Trade is now duller than we have had to notice it this season, whilst the demand in the various coal-producing districts has been increasing, the makets have been over-stocked, especially those in the South. We have also had to contend with the depression which still prevails in the manufacturing districts, where our larger manufactories have been only working halt time, or have been stopped altogether. Even our larger coalmasters find it difficult to keep their pits going, and some who have very large contracts can only keep their works going half time. We hear that a new coal field is about to be opened in North Derbyshire by several gentlemen who are well known in the county. We shall give further particulars shortly.

On Monday a grand commemoration dinner was given by the Butterley Company to all their workmen who had been engaged in the erection and completion of their new forge at Codnor Park. The Butterley party were conveyed by special train to Codnor, when the whole number amounted to about 400; Mr. W. Jessop occupied the chair. Several complimentary toasts were given, and an outline of the rise and progress of Codnor Forge was interestingly detailed. Mr. Jessop, after referring to the successful completion of the new w

after referring to the successful completion of the new works, and calling upon all present to aid in their success, proposed the health of Mr. Alleyne, the manager, who, in responding, hoped that by their united endeavours the mills in which they now were would prove a source of prosperity both to themselves and the Butterley Company. Mr. Jessoo then proposed the health of Mr. P. Bowne, who the said) had been a faithful servant to the Butterley Company for more than 56 years, and hoped that many then present might, in time to come, boast of as long services.

The writer of the following has observed some unfavourable notices of the machine in the Journal, and being a disinterested party, who has carefully watched its operations for a long period, he feels that it is only just to the inventors to state a few facts. The Coal-cutting Machine has been working successfully for several months at the West Ardsiey Colliery, near Leeds, and which is the property of the inventors of the machine. In the practicability and economy of the machine, the most assagning anticipations of the inventors have been realised. The holing, or kirving, has been and is being done at one-third the cost of that by manual labour, and with a greater yield of large coals, the advantages in cost being about 68, per ton. In a stronger or harder seam than the West Ardsiey the saving in labour will be more and the yield of coals greater. The holing with the machine is simply a groove parallel with the inclination of the strata, and 3 to 4 inches deep, cut either in the coal or the floor, which is certainly more satisfactory than the larger space cut out and made for the floor, which is certainly more satisfactory than the larger space out out and made or kirves 100 yards 3 feet under in eight hours. During the several months that the machine has been working there has not been any displacement of the pipes which convey the compressed air from the surface to it, nor any other difficulty to interfere with the operations. At an extensive colliery i explying machines, and other coalowners are prenaring nor their introduc-lost favourable conditions for applying the machine are horizontal strata; will stand 3 feet from the front row of props to the face of the coal in long which is not liable to large blowers of inflammable gas, and a seam which

they sent to Sheffield.

The lead mines of Derbyshire bid fair to improve. Already the attention of several capitalists from Manchester has been called to the advantages which the Derbyshire mineral field is likely to offer if properly developed. Several mines have been inspected, and in a short time some arrangements will be made for the purchase and working of

and in a short time some arrangements will be made for the purchase and working of two properties in the Peak.

The Mining Share Market has been dull during the week. The only enquiries have been for Mill Dam and Eyam shares, but very little business has been done. The Chesterfield New Dunston Colliery Company is to be wound-up by order of the Master of the Rolls. It is eadd that internal differences have caused dissensions; at any rate, a creditor not being able to obtain the settlement of a claim for some 1881., petitioned the Court of Chancery through Mr. Roxburgh, and has obtained a winding-up order, the costs to come out of the estate.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 25.—The Puddlers' Strike continues to constitute the most important topic of conversation and interest in connection with the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire. Instead of decreasing it is extending. At the Nine Locks Works of the New British Iron Company, at Brierley Hill, the puddlers, in pursuance of a notice given a fortnight previous, left their work last Saturday; and at the Corngreaves Works of the same company the whole of the puddlers gave notice of an advance, so that in a fortnight they will, probably, be out. It was noticed last week that the puddlers employed at a part of the Wednesbury Oak Works, Tipton, of which Mr. Philip Williams, Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, is one of the proprietors, had left work without notice, but after being taken before the magistrates, and being ordered to pay the costs, and return to work, they did so. Last Saturday, however, they all gave a fortnight's notice. In the other part of the same works, known as the Old Forge, the puddlers are not giving any trouble. On Tuesday 15 puddlers, in the employ of Mr. Israel Parkes, at the Atlas Works, West Bromwich, were summoned before Mr. Spooner, the stipendiary magistrate, for leaving their work without notice, but it was arranged that they should return, on paying 7s. each towards the loss their employers had incurred. In other cases the puddlers have been troublesome, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness throughout the district.

To-day (the 25th) the Preliminary Meeting of Ironmasters has been held at Stawponey, near Stourbridge. The attendance was unusually larger, on

puddlers have been troublesome, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness throughout the district.

To-day (the 25th) the Preliminary Meeting of Ironmasters has been held at Stewponey, near Stourbridge. The attendance was unusually large; on ordinary occasions these assemblies are confined exclusively to the members of the association, but, in consequence of the puddlers' strike, all who are interested in the trade were now invited to attend. Mr. P. Williams presided. In reference to the future of prices, it was unanimously resolved to adhere to the old terms, hars, 7t., hoops, 7t. 10s.; sheets and plates, 8t. 10s. per ton. The circumstances connected with the puddlers' strike were fully discussed. It was resolved that no advance be given to the men, however long they may remain out; further, that the masters whose works are going shall deliver a greater proportion of puddled bars than heretofore to the works at which the men have struck. On both these points the utnost unanimity prevailed. A general lock-out,—that is, a stoppage of all the works,—was suggested as a means of bringing the men to, but it was thought that the proceeding would be imprudent at present? It was therefore deferred, in the hope that the strike may terminate without it being necessary to have recourse to the extrems measure referred to.

The demand for iron is moderately good, and about a third of the puddling furnaces being idle, those in operation are well employed. In the Hardware Trades a considerable degree of dulness continues. The demand for coal is not active, but, considering the injurious influence of the puddlers' strike, it is tolerably good.

On Wednesday last, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, of the well-known Woodside Ironworks, near Dudley, died at the age of fifty years. These works have attained a high position for the production of castings, bridges, and other constructions in iron, and the late Mr. Cochrane's energy and ability were well known. He was an active promoter of the general well-being of the inhabitants of the distri

of the inhabitants of the district.

of the inhabitants of the district.

Mr. Wm. H. Beaumont, son of the late manager, has been appointe
manager of the Birmingham Banking Company. He has been in t
bankforten years, and was two and a half years ago appointed sole manage

Another New Metal.—Siderium.—In the development of his invention for the production, on a commercial scale, of the metal magnesium, which we hope at no distant period to see extensively introduced as a substitute for silver, Mr. E. Sonstadt, of Loughborough, has discovered a new metal in the "carcasse" remaining when the chloride of magnesium is obtained by evaporating and igniting the chlorides of magnesium and sodium. In many of its reactions this new metal corresponds almost precisely with iron, for which metal it has probably hitherto been mistaken. The blue, as in the case of iron, is obtained with the prussiates of potash, but, unlike iron, this blue is unchanged, or only turned purple, by the addition of ammonia, whatever the excess. When the precipitate by an alkali is ignited, it is reduced to a dark spongy mass before the blow-pipe on charcoal with great difficulty; this mass does not fuse, and is not in the least magnetic. The new metal appears, at present, to occur invariably in connection with magnesium, which cannot be entirely freed from it. Mr. Sonstadt has separated the oxide of the metal, but the process is so tedious that \( \frac{1}{2} \) a grain in three weeks is about the present rate of production. We shall shortly be enabled to publish more complete details with reference to the new metal. ANOTHER NEW METAL-SIDERIUM .- In the development of his in-

KIRKALDY'S EXPERIMENTS ON WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL.—The second edition of this work, the great value of which we have already pointed out, has just been issued. The circumstance that the names of many of the principal firms in the various departments of iron manufacture and engineering, and of many individuals who hold prominent positions among scientific and constructive engineers, are contained in the list of subscribers would alone be a sufficient guarantee for the utility of the book; but, even did not this exist, we have the fact that the details given in Mr. Kirkaldy's book are so complete and well arranged that consumers of iron and steel may with the greatest facility ascertain by consulting the book precisely which brand is the best suited to the particular purpose for which they require it.

which they require it.

MANUFACTUE OF CAST-STEEL.—The iron ores termed sparry carbonates of iron, or spathose iron ores, usually contain a large proportion of oxide of manganese in mixture with oxides of iron. Such ores, when smelted in a blast-furnace or cupola, with charcoal or other fuel, yield a species of pig-iron which is called spathose pig-iron or steel-pig, and when whits, and regularly crystallised, spiegeleisen, from the brilliant facets it exhibits when fractured. This iron is essentially an alloy of iron and manganese, containing also carbon. Franklinte pig-iron is also an alloy of iron and manganese, containing also carbon. Franklinte pig-iron is also an alloy of iron and manganese, containing also carbon. Franklinte pig-iron is also an alloy of iron and manganese, containing also iron, and may, therefore, be used as a substitute for spiegeleisen in many applications. With a view to improve the manufacture of cast-steel, Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford, proposes to add to the materials, or mixture of materials, which when melted produce cast-steel, spathose pig-iron, or steel-pig thus granulated. The steel-pig is heated until friable, then crushed beneath stampers, or hammers, to a coarse metallic gravel or powder. He then adds about 1 cz, of oxide of manganese to each 1 ib. of granulated pig. This prepared material is added to the materials or mixture of materials intended to be melted into cast-steel.

The spathose pig may be added alone, if preterred, and the oxide of manganese added afterwards.

Motive-Power Engine.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. E. H. Duru, of Poictiers, which consists in employing mercury and water as a motive-power, either separately or in combination, in a machine thus constructed:—To a smitable framing, either mounted on wheels or affixed to the ground, he connects a reservoir, with compartments containing the liquid motive-power affixed to the top of the framing; to the bottom of this reservoir two tubes are fixed, the lower ends whereof are respectively fixed upon two water-tight vessels, furnished each with a revolving wheel, having two foot-boards, or places, somewhat similar to a water-wheel; each of these vessels has a pipe connected to the bottom thereof, and inclining outwards nearly to the bottom of the framing of the machine. Other smaller wheels of somewhat similar construction are placed so as to revolve in the inclined pipes. To these inclined pipes other pipes are connected, and pass upwards nearly to the top of the framing of the machine, by which they are supported; other pipes are also connected to the last-mentioned pipes, each of which, as also which, as also which, as also which, as also the first-mentioned tubes, is fitted with a pump-bucket, worked by suitable rods and levers. The improved engine operates thus:—The descent of the water from the reservoir aforesidd imparts rotary motion to the large water-wheels, the said motion being transmitted by endless straps or bands to the machinery to be moved thereby. The water which force the water, and others lift, the water again into the reservoir, thus maintaining constant circulation of the water. In using mercury he adapts a separate reservoir alongside of the water reservoir, and places mercury therein, and he connects this reservoir of mercury with the vessels containing the large water-wheels by means of pipes, to the service of the water reservoir of mercury with the vessels containing the

admitting and shutting of the mercury as desired, and using it by itself as a motive-power, agent, or in combination with the water. As the liquid which is to furnish the power is to be employed at the same time to pump up the liquid to continue the supply, it will be obvious that the invention is valueless; the machine would not work. More than all the power of the falling water will be required to keep the reservoir charged, so that the available molive-power will be nil, minus the loss by friction, under the

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday,
Mr. Peter Warson in the chair.
Mr. Dunsford (the scretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the quarter, ending with costs for March, as submitted, which showed:—

Balance (profit).....£1189 4 5 The balance of assets over liabilities was 1340/, 1s.

# GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. Alfreed C. Bridge in the chair.

Mr. Foord (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

In addressing the proprietors at this, the annual general meeting, the directors have to express their regret that they cannot lay before them as favourable a report as usual of the result of the last year's operation. The sales and shipments of coal have, indeed, increased, but there has been a very considerable loss in getting home the proceeds from the United States, owing, as will be readily inferred, to the deperciation in the currency in the United States, and to which all persons having commercial dealings with that country have been more or less subject. The contracts with the customers of the association in the United States for the supply of coal having been entered into, as usual, at the commencement of the year, and for the year's supply, there was at that time no reason to apprehend a depreciation in the currency which subsequently took place; but the directors have now decided that for all the coal sold in the United States during the current year payment shall be made in gold, or its equivalent value, and they trust that in requiring this mode of payment there will be no check to the demand for the coal, it being only resorted to as a precautionary measure, to prevent the loss which the continued unsettled state of the currency would otherwise produce. The accounts of the receipt and expentionry of the stock and property made up to the same period, are open as usual to the inspection and examination of the proprietors, whenever it may be convenient to them to call at the office. The sales and shipments of coal at all the collieries of the association amount to 352,132 tons, but the next profits have only realised 20,3021. Is, 8d., the loss susta

the pot ment of so large a divident, as they did not satisfact and an exceptional rewards would again be sustained.

Col. Bourse could hardly understand how so great a loss had resulted, for at the time those contracts were entered into the currency was at about the same rate as at the present time.

Mr. Gould (a director) said the premium on bills of exchange in Jan., 1862, at which date those contracts were entered into, was 13, but it was now 55, and had been higher. It was only fair to state that stock, such as marine, engine, rails, &c., which would last

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ten years or more, had been sent out during the last two years to the value of between 20001, and 10,0001.

The report was unanimously received and adopted, and the retiring directors and anditor were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

west of the fist-rod shaft, on Caramona long, continues to look were, and likely to manufain its value.

PROSPER UNITED.—The prespects of this mine have greatly improved, and they are now assuming a more attractive and permanent character. The changes which have taken place during the past week, and the general appearances of the mine, leave no doubt but the most sangulae views and opinions of the promoters will be realised. They have sampled 204 tons for the month, which, with the usual parcel of black tin which is sold monthly, will make up nearly the present monthly costs; and as the returns are gradually increasing, there is every reason to look for a profitable and permanent paying mine. The improvements which have taken place must prove highly gratifying to those who have so perseveringly held on during the darkest period of its lab history.

manent paying mine. The improvements which have taken place must prove highly gratifying to those who have so perseveringly held on during the darkest period of its late history.

GREAT LAXEY MINES.—It is gratifying to learn that the prospects are improving in every point, and, according to an account just received, the general position of the mine was never equal to what is now presented. The raisings last month are valued at over 30001, and the present month will show a considerable increase. From the quality of ground daily laid open, and the great developments which are still making, the amount of reserves will prove a greater success than the mine ever manifested in its best days.

BRING GROUND A VERY IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT HAS ARE DIRECT IN THE STATE OF THE

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—The market just now appears to be be in a state of transition from an inactive state to that of a period of more activity. The comparative low price of both the and copper ores that ruids ome short time since determine the public from operating to the extent they were wont to do. A reaction having now taken place in the price both of the and copper, it is only reasonable to expect that the price of all good mines will respond in proportion. I would, therefore, suggest to those having an intention to buy mining property to lose no time in doing so, as I have no doubt a good profit will result from speedy purchases. I ventured to name a few mines some weeks since which would probably have a rise in price, owing to the great chances of success they possessed. Among them were Tinchorf, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), East Caux Brilla, By referring to the current price of the shares in these mines, and that of the period I wrote, it will be seen that I have not been far wrong in the opinion I then formed. This opinion resulted from a careful study of the respective mines I named and gleaned from the best practical authorities of the day. I stated thus, and I refterate the statement, that Tinchorf is among the eafest, if not the very safest, mining investments in Cornwall. Then, with regard to East Cara Briza, no one, I presume, who is acquainted with this property will deny that the mine is a great deal more valuable now than when the shares were selling at 20t. All the heavy expenditure has been incurred and disbursed, and the future of the property is of a most hopeful haracter. I would not surprise anyone who knows the real merits of this mine to see the shares rise to 121, or 181, and so far as its present prospects allow us to judge, nothing can prevent a considerable rise in price. The usual amount of speculative business as been done in East Caracow—I say speculative, as I believe the public very wisely betain from operating in the shares, and so far as the prospects of the mine are concerned,

it would appear to be highly essential, for the satisfaction of the shareholders generally, that an independent practical authority be appointed to report and estimate the amount of ore ground now standing in the mine. I am quite aware that estimates have generally proved to be failacious, still as they have been given recently by some inspectors for private shareholders, it would be as well that a report should be made for the general body of shareholders.

of ore ground now standing in the mine. I am quite aware that estimates have generally proved to be fallacious, still as they have been given recently by some inspectors for private shareholders, it would be as well that a report should be made for the general body of shareholders.

I: "cice that Captain Secombe values the reserves at 100,0001, while a most able report, made a fortnight since, places the value of the reserves at 46,0001, and another agent more recently values the reserves at 36,0001. With such condicting statements as these what conclusion can the public arrive at? I make these remarks in an imparitial spirit, as I have not a share either bought or sold on my own account; but as the columns of the Journal are at all times open for shier criticism; I avail myself of the privilege. Luncorrs have declined to 4½. A controversy having taken place relative to this mine, the public are in possession of all the facts relative to the case, therefore they of course can take their own view of the matter. Bincu Ton ADD VITURES is a mine so little dealt in that the public is scarcely aware of its existence. Not it is the no less worthy of sitention. The mine is now working at a profit, and in the course of two months a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share is likely to be made, while the shares are standing at less than 2l. per share, or 12,0001, for the entirety of the mine. Wast Current of the course of the month of the probably become equality in the western part of the sett. This renders the ground adjoining this mine in that direction to be considered of a first-class character, and will probably become equality productive when developed. At New Sours Canadow meeting a call of 3s, per share was made, in order not only to pay off all existing liabilities, but to provide for the coming three months' working. In the meantime (I say it advised to the very chapset mines in the list. A meeting of CARADOW UNITED shareholders will be held on the 27th; no call is required. A few mines that have been unded uppersessed s

TIN IN SPAIN.—Recently a discovery of tin of no ordinary importance, has been made in the province of Orense, by Mr. William Hustler, or Falmouth, late student of the Mining School, Truro. Four large lodes containing tin have been met withhear the junction of the granite and mica schist, these rocks being traversed by elvan courses. The lodes vary from 4 to 20 ft. in width, and have been traced for some considerable distance; they are very flat near the surface, dipping gradually into the hill, which is about 1200 ft. in height. The set, which has been granted by the Spanish Government for a very small sum of money, is about three-quarters of a mile in length and haif a mile in width. The tine cours in large crystalline masses, with quartz, schorl, and small portions of arsenical pyrites. It is remarkably good and large grained, and the associated minerals, from their low specific gravity, may be separated with comparative case without the trouble of stamping. The ore is simply crushed down to a convenient size, and cleaned by the aid of Jigging sleves and strips. If on reaching a greater depth the ore should be found more finely disseminated, so as to require stamping power, water for this porpose may be had aimost in any quantity for a very small outlay. The gaine has been worked under the management of Mr. Hustler for about a year and a balf, and already a large extent of tin ground has been opened up, and 17½ tons of black in have been brought to England and sold to the Redruth Till Smelting Company, realising about 1100t. The metal has been pronounced by the emelters to be of the best quality. From the favourable goological isatures, we might infer that large returns will be made, and we hope that the proprietors (Mesars. Fox, Sons, and Co., and Mr. Hustler) will be richly rewarded for the energy they have displayed in bringing the mine to its present valuable condition.

richly rewarded for the energy they have displayed in bringing the mine to its present valuable condition.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEVADA.—Mr. Almadin B. Paul, writing for the San Francisso Bulletin, from Nevada, says:—The wealth of this territory is great beyond calculation. The present product for a country so new and so little developed is certainly marvellous, and to judge from present prospects it is only half of what it will be in twelve months from to-day. Three years ago, and when I first examined the districts of Virginia, Gold Bill, and Silver City, I scarcely dared to announce to those associated with me the real convictions of my mind, for I then was startled at the immensity of the prospect, and pronounced this to be the greatest mineral country known. Not a stamp was then running in the territory. In California, where I had previously operated in quartz mining, a 20-stamp mill was deemed a large one, and but few me calculated on running them continually day and night. That the reader may better understand how great was this country in my eyes, I would here state that I felt no hesitation in ordering 100 stamps to run day and night, and in rushing into an expenditure approaching \$250,000. I make these personal observation, for which I wish to be excused, but I am aware that the mining interests will accept the expenditure as the best evidence of my opinion. Since that time about 2000 stamps have been erected, and 1000 or more have been pounding night and day, for over a year and a half. I have seen silver bricks by the ton, and yet am startled at the developments that are continually being made, and to-day the mineral wealth of the country is far greater in my mind than ever before. The product of precious metals for the past twelve months, as near as I can estimate it, has been about \$14,000,000.

CANADIAN COFFER MINES.—The mineral wealth of Canada is slowly

twelve months, as near as I can estimate it, has been about \$14,000,000.

CANADIAN COPPER MINES.—The mineral wealth of Canada is slowly but surely and most satisfactorily becoming developed. It is something less than six years since the copper regions of Lower Canada first attracted attention, and we now find them filled with mining enterprise, drawn by the rich promise from Europe and the States, bringing abundant capital and giving employment to hundreds. The Acton Mine, in the county of Bagot, was the first to which much attention was directed, and the success of the operations in regard to production and money value are supposed to be without parallel. Within three years after it was opened \$490,000 worth of ore had been obtained, and between 500 and 600 hands were employed in its workings. The Harvey Hill Mines, in the county of Leeds, a large interest in which was held by citizens of quebec, is, as we learn, a still more valuable property than that of Acton. These mines have been disposed of within the last few days to Boston capitalists for the sum of \$6,000t. string; \$22 tons of this ore from the Harvey Hill Mines, sent to England, gave an average of 38 per cent. This is a much higher percentage than is generally obtained, but we are informed that much of the ore raised from this mine is as high as 50 per cent.—Quebec Chronicle.

—Quebec Chronicie.

Nanteos Mine.—In continuing our observations upon this valuable property, we are glad to be enabled to state that, in still opening upon the course of ore, by widening the level lengthwise on the lode, it turns out abundance of this rich ore; by assay it yields 39 ozs. 19 dwts. to the ton of 20 ownst, thereby constituting this the richest of the sliver-lead lodes in the Goginan district. This discovery, only just made, has not only laid open the vein most productive for allver, but from its position affords the lightest carriage, as Nanteos is now the nearest mine to the shipping port of Aberystwith, and only four miles from the railway now making at Lianbadarn.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR,—Permit me to ask what those astronomers in care of public observatories are about? I am convinced that a comet (if not two) is within telescope range. Why are these bodies not discovered, and their positions in the heavens made known? In my last letter I stated that after the 20th our farmers might commence hay harvest without fear, so far as the weather is concerned. I hope the weather is now to their satisfaction. With regard to the future, during the first week in July the weather will be variable, afterwards fine; some wind between the 2d and 4th.

26, Throgmorton-street, June 25.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.—Messrs. Schlessinger and Westermann, of Paris, propose a pump which sucks and forces, says the specification, without a reservoir, without vaive, and without piston, and works constantly and with great rapidity when provided with water. The air is sucked in by means of rollers or cylinders, which press the tabes, and the vacuum fills with the liquid, in which one extremity of the tube plunges. The invention, of course, did not proceed to a patent.

PETROLEUM EXPLOSION.—A great petroleum explosion and conflagration took place a few weeks since at Oil City, Pennsylvanis, by the petroleum in some boats catching fire. Oil City town was shaken by the explosion, as by an earthquake. The noise was heard 20 miles distant, and the confagration was seen as far. Great damage was done to properly by the fire. No other substance, it appears, gives out such dense smoke as burning petroleum.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for sek ending June 21 was 12,4901. 16s. 9d.

week ending June 21 was 12,490. 16s. 9d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—PATENT PURIFIERS.—Hundreds of causes contribute to render the blood impure, and thus to produce man's besetting maladies. These admirable pills address themselves at first to expel all taints from the vital fluid, and in the second place to restore regularity and harmony throughout the organs of assimilation, secretion, and excretion. Holloway's pills improve the digestive capability of the stomach, and gradually give it strength enough fairly to appropriate any ordinary food, when wholesome in quality and moderate in quantity. These pills act beneficially on the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and so constitute themselves the "protectors" of the dyspeptic, nervous, low spirited, and debilitated. Unless digestion be occasionally corrected by such means, the blood cannot be pure.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF

THE MARYPORT, CALDBECK, AND

HESKETNEW-MARKET BAILWAY,

Commencing at Mealsgate, and terminating at Hesket-New-Market.

Being an extension of the Aspatria and Wigdon branches of the Maryport and

Carlisle Bailway.

Capital £60,000, in 3000 shares of £20 each.

Deposit, £2 per share.

CHARKAN OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

SIR ROBERT BRISCO, BATL, COTON Hall.

BANKERS—Cumberland Union Banking Company; Messrs, Barclay and Co., London.

ENGINEER—John Addison, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Maryport.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY—Samuel Merry weather, Esq., Caldbeek.

The following are the objects sought to be accomplished by the proposed railway:—
To develope and transport the following valuable minerals and stones abounding in
he district, viz.:—
Minerals.—Copper, silver, lead, barytes, blende, and manganese (sulphritic and oxide).
Stones.—Cranites, green rock, by perstene, porphyry rock, horablende, and freestone.
To facilitate and cheapen the carriage of coal for domestic use, as well as for the burnag of limestone for agricultural purposes within the district traversed by the proposed
allway.

ing of limestone for agricultural purposes within the district traversed by the proposed railway.

To facilitate the transmission of general merchandise.

To afford the inhabitants of the district direct access to and from the several local railways, and thus, by means thereof, to give them an expeditious and cheap communication with the principal towns and industrial seats of commerce throughout the kingdom. Detailed prospectuses may be obtained of the several undermentioned parties, to whom applications for shares may also be made, viz.:—Messrs. Braco and Brockbalz, sharebrokers, Throgmorton-street, London; Messrs. Braco and Srockbalz, sharebrokers, Throgmorton-street, London; Messrs. Newsonn and Barkers, sharebrokers, Manchester: Mr. Hakock, sharebroker, Liverpool; Mr. Welsh, sharebroker, Lancaster; Mr. Drewers, sharebroker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Lavers, sharebroker, Carlisle; Mr. Jorling, Sharebroker, Carlisle; Mr. Riving, sharebroker, Carlisle; Mr. Riving, sharebroker, Carlisle; Mr. Riving, sharebroker, Maryport, Marsbroker, Whitehaven and Carlisle; and Mr. Kenton, sharebroker, Maryport,

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
MEETING, 1863, at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION.

ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION.

The Local Executive Committe intend holding an EXHIBITION during the visit of the British Association, in AUGUST FEXT, in the Central Exchange News Room, and are desirous of obtaining Mining and Engineering Models, Specimens specially Illustrating the Manufactures of the Neighbourhood—such as Iron, Lead, Pottery, Glass, Clay Warss, Chemicals, &c.; also, Specimens of manufacturing Processes from any other locality, Philosophical Apparatus, Microscopes, objects of Natural History, Pictures, Statuary, and other Works of Art.

As it is of the greatest importance that the committee should receive early intimation of intended contributions, anyone willing to exhibit should communicate with the committee with as little delay as possible, in order that the various applications may receive the necessary consideration.

The value of articles of importance should be stated, so that insurance may be effected, and the committee will undertake the risk and care of all contributions whilst in their hands. The carriage of approved contributions will be paid by the committee.

R. C. CLAPHAM, A. H. HUNT,

Merthyr Tydvil Local Board of Health.

Merthyr Tydvil Local Board of Health.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—The above Board is DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about TEN THOUSAND YARDS of CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES, from 2 in. to 6 in. diameter, for the extension of the water supply of their district.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on payment of 5s., on application to me, or to Mr. Samuel Hardus, Surveyor to the said Board.

Tenders to be delivered to me on or before the 18th day of July, 1863, endorsed "Tunders to be delivered to me on or before the 18th day of July, 1864. endorsed "Tunders for Cast-iron pipes." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

PUNCORN SMELTING WORKS, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—

On, is in WANT of ROUGH LOW PRODUCE LEAD OREs, and would be happy to receive samples from the various mining companies, addressed Lead Works, Runcorn,

FISHER BROTHERS AND CO.,
FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURERS, STOURBRIDGE.
BLAST FURNACE BRICKS of the MOST DURABLE QUALITY SUPPLIED tO
ANY SPECIFICATION.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESTROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, situated on the CLEVELAND HILLS, near a railway, the ROYALTY of IRONSTONE embodied in an ESTATE of THREE HUNDRED ACRES, and comprising several million tons of the celebrated Cleveland ore, 14f. in thickness, and near the surface. Or, the ADVERTISER would be GLAD to MEET with a PROMOTER, and TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, for the PURPOSE of FORMING a COMPANY and WORKING the SAME. Plans and sections ready.—Apply by letter, addressed "Cleveland," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINE SPECULATORS.—WANTED TO BORROW, a SUM of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, for the WORKING of a RICH and INEXELOSTUBLE COPPER MINE, in the ISLAND OF CORSICA, with the OPTION to PURCHASE ONE-FIFTH PART for the same amount, on the most favourable terms.—Answers, from principals only, to be addressed Mr. CHATELAIN, 12, Rue Monstier, franco Marsellies.

TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAPE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) to ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. in a FEW MONTHS. Terma, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER, a SITUATION, either at home or in the colonies. Has had extensive experience in surface and mineral surveys, railways, plan drawing, &c. First-class references.—Address, "Engineer," W. Portoous and Co., news agents, Glasgow.

RON PUMP PIPES WANTED, near a railway, for carriage to pits in Cumberland:—TWENTY-FOUR FATHOMS of 11 inch CAST-IRON PIPES, with flanges fitted to joints, and set to work in a 40 fm. pit.—Apply, with particulars, to "No. 12 Box," Post-office, Whitehaven.

SLATE QUARRY, in the VALE OF FESTINIOG, TO BE DISPOSED OF, or the OWNER would be WILLING to TAKE a PARTNER. It consists of a strong vein of blue slate, of fine quality and unlimited quantity, just opened by the owner. The facilities for working are unusually inexpensive and advantageous, water being on the spot, close to a good road, and within a mile of slate wharfs.—Apply to Mr. HENRY HUGHES, Gelli Lydan, Tan-y-Bwich, Merioneth.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the STEAM ENGINE now standing on TREFUSIS MINE, situate near the south turnpike-gate on the Penryn road, in the parish of Redruth. A 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, with BOILER about 8 tons.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Capt. WM. RICHARDS, Bank House, Redruth.

FOR SALE, THREE BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.; 194 in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, T bob, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. John Farler, Nalisca, pear Bristol.

OLD WASTE GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER BOUGHT, at highest prices, for cash, by Wm. TAYLOR, jun., No. 51, Corporation-street, Manchester.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

or sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF CCBALT. [WIRE, &c., REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

OLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be WILLIAMSON and CO., monetary negociators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Corabilit, London, E.C.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES

AND VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT.—MINERAL PROPERTY carefully SURVEYED, and correctly REPORTED UPON. First-class references in London and the country.—Address, Mr. R. W. Jones, Bryn Hyfryd Llock, near Holywell, North Wales.

MESSRS. C. HODGE AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SHAREBROKERS, &c.,
Should be consulted by investors prior to BUYING or SELLING MINING STOCK, or OTHER SECURITIES, on the usual commission. MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED on liberal terms.
Their monthly "Monitor," or guide to legitimate mining stock, may be had on spplication, by enclosing six postage stamps.

Telegraphic messages receive prompt attention.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,

1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors will find, through him, an advantageous opportunity for BUYING or SELLING MINE SHARES, or OTHER SECURITIES, the usual commission charged. MINES and MINERAL PROPERTIES, INSPECTED and truthfully REPORTED; terms moderate. Telegraphic messages receive immediate attention.

A selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares will be forwarded on receipt of a fee of 5s., in stamps or post-office order.

THE WEST POLBREEN TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ST. AGNES, CORNWA LL. Capital £6009, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit on application 5s., and 5s., on allotment. No f urther calls to be made for twelve months.

FOR twelve months.

DIRECTORS.

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H. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., London-street, Fenchurch-street, London.

DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 3, King's-row, Walworth, London.

JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholemew-close, and Islington, London.

Directors of the St. Just Consols Mining Com-pany (Limited).

WARD, Esq. (RIM of Ward Blothes); by the condon.

PAUL, Esq., 79, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London.

PAUL, Esq., 79, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London.

AMERIES—Robartes, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London; Willyams and Co., Miners' Bank, Truo, Cornwail.

Solicitors—Mesers, Waller and Kirby, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

AUDITOR—Charles Warwick, Esq., 25, Backlersbury, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thos. Carthew.

OFFICES,—12, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

This company is established for the purchase and working an extensive and valuable tin mine called West Polbrean, situated in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, one of the richest tin districts in that county.

Prospectuaes, reports, &c., will be issued in the course of a few days.

Fine spectmens of the ore may be seen at the offices of the company.

# LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED) Subscribed capital, £1,000,000, one-half to be called up.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,060, one-half to be called up.

BIRECTORS.

PETER BELL, Esq. (Messrs, Scott, Bell, and Co.), Chairman of City Bank.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., Chairman of Calcutta and South-Eastern Raliway.

JAMES FRASER, Esq., (Messrs, J. and L. Fraser and Co.)

JOHN HACKBLOCK, Esq., Director of City Bank.

HENRY PAULL, Esq., M.P., Director of National Provincial Bank of England.

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MILLIAM TURQUAND, Esq. (Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.)

JOHN WALAKER, Esq. (Messrs. Walker, How, and Co.)

JOHN WALAKER, Esq. (Messrs. Walker, How, and Co.)

Deposits will be received for fixed periods on terms to be agreed on, and money agencies of all kinds undertaken.

A register of socurities on sale and capital for employment will be kept, and every facility afforded to parties wishing either to invest or borrow.

The association has for sale rallway bonds, preference shares, and other securities, and is propared to treat with capitalists seeking remunerative investments.

Contracts with the association will be made through brokers, and subject to rules of the London Stock Exchange.

Ail communications to be addressed to the general manager, at the temporary offices.

No. 1, Threadneedic extrest, London, E.C.

J. E. C. KOCH, General Masager.

THE LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY

THE LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s, on allotment.

Upwards of 3000 shares have already been subscribed for.

Directrons.

PHILIP CHAPLIN, Esq., Feitimore House, Harlow, Essex.

THOMAS HAWKSLEY, Esq., C. £. 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

Licut.-Col. H. GARNET MAN, Haistead Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent. [Railway, RICHARD KYRKE PERSON, Esq., Director of the Aberyatwith and Weish Coast WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., Slate Merchant, Phonix Slate Wharf, Stratford.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Frovincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London.

Solictrons—Messrs. Ellis, Parker, and Clarke, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, Opvicial Audprion—Mr. Henry Lloyd Morgan, 3, walbrook-buildings, E. C.

BROKERS—Messrs. Fox, Taylor, and Backhouse, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

SEGRETARY (protem).—Mr. J. F. Gee.

OFFICES,—PANCRAS CHAMBERS, II, PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

OFFIUES,—PANCRAS CHAMBERS, 11, PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

This company is established for the purpose of working the veins of green and blue slate on the estates of Lianfair and Uwchgian, in the celebrated slate district of Merionethshire, within half a mile of the excellent shipping-place of Fen-y-sarn.

The quarry is beld under a lesse for 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-14th of the produce on the bank; it extends to nearly a mile in length by about a quarter in breadth; and the veins of slate run through a steep hill, giving facility for opening several galleries, with abundance of fall for the waste, clear of the slate, and plenty of water power for sawing and planing slabs, no pumping or lifting machinery being required.

It is a valuable peculiarity of the Lianfair Quarry that it contains a green as well as a blue vein, both of which are accessible by the same galleries; they lie within a few yards of the Caergethin Quarry, which affords a large supply of the most superior slates and slabs. The Lianfair green vein, as well as the blue vein slate, is of the finest texture, with good and even split, and is unsurpassed in quality by any other green slate; they blue vein is of remarkably fine colour, without spot or stripe; and both these veins, which crop out of the surface, and have been opened and ascertained to be upwards of 200 yards in thickness, run through and dip into the centre of the grant; they are, in fact, more than double the width of Lord Palmerston's celebrated vein, whose quarry yields £40,000 per annum profit. Additional power is taken in the Memorandum of Association to acquire and work quarries on adjoining lands, so that the veins may be fellowed, if it shail be thought desirable.

Hesides these intrinsic advantages, the slate from Lianfair Quarry can be carried to the ship's side at Is, per ton, instead of from 8s. to 11s, per ton paid by quarries in the district for shipment at Portmadoc, a difference in its favour, upo

the shareholders £5 per cent., either as interest or dividend, upon the capital subscribed, for the first year.

The proprietors of the Lianfair Quarry agree to sell the lease, with all rights and improvements, for £5000 in cash, and 1000 paid-up shares of this company; the dividend on such shares to be deferred until a dividend of 10 per cent. shall be payable upon the subscribed capital.

Mr. Williams, manager of Lord Paimerston's quarries, estimates the return of slates, after an expenditure of only £5000, at 250 tons per month; and if that outlay be carried up to £10,000, he says "You may expect the make to be 500 tons per month." But there is no difficulty in raising much larger quantities of slate, without exceeding the sapital produced by the deposit and allotment payments of £2 10s, per share. Taking the profit at the low average of £1 per ton, it would amount from the commencement of 60 per cent., without adding the saving in cartage, or the greater value of the green lates, which, upon duchesses, for instance, will make a difference in favour of this company of £5 15s, per thousand, and on smaller sizes of upwards of 100 per cent. The same eminently practical authority says," The demand for slates of all sizes is unlimited, and the prices have greatly advanced, and are likely to be still higher."

Specimens of the slate, both green and blue, may be seen at the offices of the company; where, and from the brokers, Messrs. Fox, Taxton, and Backnowsk, prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and copies of reports may be obtained.

# THE LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the lat of July next, for LONDON; and FRIDAY, the 3d of July, for the COUNTRY.

By order, J. F. GEE, Sec. pro teet 7

THE NEWPORT DRY DOCK WOOD AND IRON
SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING COMPANY (LIMITED).
To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.
Capital 2100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on alloitment. Further calls not to exceed
£2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months each.

CRAWSHAY BAILEY, Esq., M.P., 16, New-street, Spring-gardens, London, and
Nant-y-Gio, Monmouthshire (Chairman).
JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., Crick House, Chepstow, and Cumbran Ironworks, Newport, Monmouthshire.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., Crick House, Chepstow, and Cwmbran Ironworks, Newport, Monmouthshire.

THOMAS POWELL, Esq., Coldra House, Monmouthshire (of the firm of Thomas Powell and Sons, Colliery Owners, Newport and Cardiff).

THOMAS POWELL, Esq., Coldra House, Monmouthshire (Director of the Monmouthshire Rallway and Canal Company, and of the Newport Dock Company).

CHARLES LYNE, Esq., Bryn Hyfrid, Newport, Monmouthshire (Director of the Newport Dock Company).

NELSON HEWERTSON, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire (Shipowner, and Commissioner of the Fort and Harbour of Newport).

ROBERT CASTLE JENKINS, Esq., Beachley, Gloucestershire.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Esq., Livya Celyn, Liangibby (Banker, Newport).

(With power to add to their number.).

Bankers—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; Messrs. Crawshay Balley and Co., Newport, Abergavenny, and Monmouth.

Brokers—Sir Robert Waiter Carden and Son, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; S. J. Sayce, Esq., Stockbroker, Bristol.

Auditor—William Graham, Jun., Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire.

Solicitors—Messrs. Prothero and Fox, Newport, Monmouthshire.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of ship-building and ship-repairing, in all its branches, at Newport, Monmouthshire.

It is proposed to acquire by purchase, on favourable terms, for the company a well-known dry dock and ship-building yard, works, and premises, at Newport, which are repited with every convenience, having a most commotious dry dock, yard space for the discharge of cargoes or ballast, with room for sufficient stock, and for building, at the same time, ships of large tonnage. The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company's line runs within a few feet of the yard gates, points being laid for a branch into the yard; and the situation is only about 100 yards distant from the Newport Docks. There is also a large river frontage, with an excellent wharf, alongside which ships of any size can lie in perfect safety, whether discharging cargoes or ballast, preparatory to entering the dry dock, or undergoing such repairs as can be done outside. The importance of these premises and works, which are now in active operation. They are held, under lease, at a low rent for a long unexpired term, and immediate possession can be hed of the whole premises, tock, plant, and machinery.

The object of the company will be to greatly extend the ship-building trade of the port of Newport, which, connected as it is, by direct railway communication, with the important oak timber and iron producing districts of Hersfordshire, Breconshire, and Mon-

of Newport, which, connected as it is, by direct railway communication, with the important oak timber and iron producing districts of Herefordshire, Breconshire, and Monmouthshire, and from its situation on the River Uak, which is navigable for vessels of the largest tonnage, is eminently adapted for the building of high-classed ships (now in great demand, and affording highly remunerative prices). Such vessels can be built and equipped ready for see at these works at a comparatively lower cost that at any other ship-building port in the kingdom.

It will be hardly necessary to remark that in the ship-repairing branch of the business the company will be in a position to derive good and immediate profits.

After a careful investigation of the profits realised from these works in former years, it is confidently anticipated that, with sufficient capital, and under careful and judicious management, a safe and handsome return of at least from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum will be realised on the capital investiged.

By Order.

Applications for shares to be made to either of the company's bankers, brokers, or solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Newport Dry Dock Wood and Iron Ship-Balliding and Ship-Repairing Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me shares of £30 each in the Newport Dry Dock Wood and Iron Ship Balliding and Ship Repairing Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the deposit and calls thereon, and otherwise conform to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.

isions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.

I am, Gentlemen, your obelient servant,
Name in full.

Address in full.

Profession or business (if any).

# ries of Cornwall.

IN RE GREAT TREVEDDOE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Todd

v. Goodwin, dated the 20th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
Registrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at
noon precisely, 1083 (10,000ths) SHARES of the defendant, at Twelve o'clock at
of and in the seld MINE. Datad Registrar's Office, Truro, June 34, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

# Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST WHEAL JANE MINE

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Painter

w. Martin, dated the 11th day of February last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the
Registrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at
non precisely, 85 (9017ths) SHARES of the defendant,
Of and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Tr (Agent for Roscorla and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 25, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CHARLOTTE UNITED MINES.

IN RE CHARLOTTE UNITED MINES.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Hosking or Burgess and Others, dated the 23d day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Hegistrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

40 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Crabtree.

2 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant John William Grubb.

25 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Hugh Henderson.

25 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Edward Morris.

40 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant William Michell.

50 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant William Michell.

50 (5910ths) SHARES of the defendant Richard Tregakis,

Of and in the said MINES.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro

f and in the said MINES.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for Joseph Phillips, Chippenham, Plaintiff's Solicito
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 25, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE ST. DAY UNITED MINES.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause King

v. Barlow and Others, dated the 20th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION
at the Registrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Twelve

to the Registrar's office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Twell'
clicok at noon.

1 (4000th) SHARE of the defendant James Barlow.

4 (4000ths) SHARES of the defendant M. Colling.

13 (4000ths) and 3-5ths of 1 (4000th) SHARES of the defendant Jane
C. Reigh; and
10 (4000ths) SHARES of the defendant Alfred Underwood,

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for Whitford and Sons, Plaintiff's Solicitors, St. Columb).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 24, 1363.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES, in the parlsh of REDRUTH, on Monday, the 18th day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forencon, either together or in Lots, all the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other EFFECTS, viz.:—

A 31 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, and BOILER, 10 tons, balance bob and connecting rod, complete.

A 31 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, and Bolller, 10 tons, balance bob and connecting rod, complete.

A FIRE WHIM, 24 in. cylinder, with axle and balance, driving wheel and cag (double action), and Bolller, 10 tons.

21 ft. timber, complete.

1 7 fm. shear and shieves, complete.

1 8 arm capstan, with cast iron centre box and gland, case windbore, E

2 7 in. windbore, 2 ditto top doors.
1 7 in. plunger lift, 4 ft. stroke; stuffing box and gland, case windbore, E piece and top door, and 9 ft. 8 in numer. complete. 1 8 arm capstan, with cast iron centre plece.
120 fms. capstan rope, 8 in.
1 12 in. pump.
11 11 in. ditto.
2 11 in. workings.
2 10 in. ditto.
3 10 in. ditto.
8 tuffing box and gland.
14 9 in. pumps.
1 9 in. windbore, ditto H plece, ditto top door.

1 8 arm capstan, with cast iron centre plece.

120 fms. capstan rope, 8 in.
1 2 in. pump.
11 11 in. ditto.
1 11 in. workings.
1 10 in. ditto.
1 10 in. windbore, ditto H plece, ditto to podor.
2 8 in. pumps.
1 1 8 in. working box and gland.
1 9 in. windbore, ditto H plece, ditto to podor.
2 8 in. pumps.
1 8 in. pumps.
1 8 in. working barrel.
1 1 in. ple case.
2 1 in. surfang box and gland.
3 in. working barrel.
1 1 in. ple case.
1 1 in. ple case.
1 1 in. ple case.
2 in. plece, and unders, 6 in. by 4 in.; 1 puncheon, new and old timber, kibbles of various sorts, launders, 86 in. by 4 in.; 1 puncheon, new and stand, complete; brass and iron weights, stamp heads, sledges, dressing tools, 2 2½ ft. broad shleves, a quantity of hammered strapping plates, a quantity of new and old iron, several pullies and shleves, of various dimensions; anvil, ½ ton old and new cast steel, water-wheel, 2½ ft. 7 in. breast; 50 fms. foreign zine pipe, 1 wood fly wheel, 7 ft. diameter; air machine, scales, vice and bench, a quantity of staples and fianch pins, red joints, over dozen bucket hoops, 7 in. taps and plates, a way, one brass bottom wire sleve, tin sacks, brass scales and weights, with mahogany stand; a bell, and a 12 in. spirit level.

Pire sieve, the sactes, brass scates and weights, with manageny stant; a Sei, at 2 in, spirit level.

The account house furniture, and a variety of other articles in general use in min The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the n application to Mr. Janes Mitchell, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Messrs. Whitford and Sons, solicitors, St. Column Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 24, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

# Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED on or before the 8th day of July next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, Turo Dated this 24th day of June, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL MUSIC MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on this 8th day of June inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stamaries by John Solomon Bickford, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the office of Winslow Jones Eqs., in the City of Exeter, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Hair-past Two o'clock in the affarroom.

the City of Exeter, on Wednesoap, the change to the period of the company, may appear at the hearing, and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, F. P. Smith, Eq., Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit, verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the said petition must be filed at the registrar's office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 4th day of June next, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agents.

S. T. G. DOWNING, of Redruth (Solicitor to the Petitioner).

(Solicitor to the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro
(Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated this 25th day of June, 1863.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL LOYELL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 12th day of June inst., presented to the Vice-Wardem of the Stannaries by William Sleeman, a creditor and also a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Wardem, at the offices of Winslow Jones, Eaq., Cathedral-yard, Extetr, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given, on or before the 6th day of July next, notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, P. P. Smith, Eaq., Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the said 6th day of July next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

JOHN DALE, of Heiston

is solicitor, or agent.

JOHN DALE, of Helston Solicitor to the petitioner).
G. CHILCOTT, of Truro

Dated this 25th day of June, 1863.

IMPORTANT SALE—WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.
TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATES.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATES.

MR. THOMAS CLARKE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lake, in the City of Loodon, on Monday, the 29th day of Jane, 1863, at One o'clock precisely, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon by the vendor at the time of sale.

Lot 1.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a farm-house and about 70 screes of hand, called the CLOTHIERS FARM, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHEE MINERALS thereunder, situate in the tewnship of Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Thompson.

This lot is situate near the town of Willenhall, and is most advantageously intersected by the Bentley branch of the Birmingham canal.

The purchaser of this iot will have the option of taking Lot 2 at the same price per scre. Lot 2.—TWO CLOSS of FREEHOLD LAND, containing about 15 acres, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS theremoder, situate in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mrs. Phobe Phillips.

This lot is also situate near the town of Willenhall, and is bounded for a considerable distance by the said Bentiey branch of the Birmingham Canal.

Phosbe Phillips.

This lot is also situate near the town of Willenhall, and is bounded for a considerable distance by the said Bentisy branch of the Birmingham Canal.

Lot 3.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a FARM HOUSE, THREE COTTAGES, and about 65 acres of land, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IEONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder. Also, COLLIERY FLANT and MACHINERY thereon, situate at Lane Head, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, called the "Coal Pit House," and "Pooles Farms," now in the occupation of Mr. E. O. Neschell and others.

This lot is connected with the Wipley branch of the Birmingham Canal by a basin and transway, recently made by the canal company, for the accommodation of the occupiers of this and an adjoining estate.

This lot has an additional value, in consequence of the great frontage it possesses to public roads adjoining, which building land is in request, and is seiling at high prices. The above very valuable mineral properties are conveniently situated for land and water carriage, and are within easy distances of the towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, and Birmingham.

The seams of coal and ironatone under these estates having been proved by workings at adjoining collieries, and by recent borings, a very unusual opportunity presents itself to coalmasters, ironmasters, and capitalists generally for the establishment of extensive collieries and ironworks, in one of the richest mining districts in the kingdom.

Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at 24 per cent.

For further particulars and plans, apply to Messrs. Dawas and Norron, solicitors, Nuneaton, Warwickshire; the auctioneer, Coventry; or the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham.

COUNTIES OF GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTH. TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS. SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, AND COPYHOLD FARM.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, AND COPYHOLD FARM.

MR. H. W. HARRIS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees under the will of the late Anthony Hill, Esq., to OFFER up for PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Bush Hetel, Merthyr Tydvil, on Tuesday, July the 7th, 1863, at Twelve o'clock at non (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced), the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:—

All that COPYHOLD FARM and LANDS, called TYR-PENTIS, situate in the parish of Trevethin, in the county of Mommouth, now in the occupation of Morgan Davies, as tenant thereof, and containing 61 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Hurley, Esq., the representative of the late Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Miss Webb, Mr. H. Williams, and the late Chas. C. Williams, Esq.

This farm contains all the SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE found in the Pontypool district, is 2½ miles from Pontypool town, 1½ mile from the West Midland Railway, ½ mile from the Western Valleys Railway, and shout 10 miles from the port of Newport. The rental of the farm is now £50 per annum, and is customary-hold.

Also, all that SLANG of LAND, situate in the parish of Merthyr Tydvil, commencing at on old weir called Baran Llwydion, and running parallel for nearly a mile with and adjoining to the River Taff, and terminating above the point near Upper Bridge, on the basin tramroad. The average width is about 33 yards.

This piece of land is especially adapted for the erection of powerful machinery, for which it was intended by its late proprietor, having an excellent command and right of water from the River Taff, there being a fall in the river of nearly 30 ft.

The property also lies contiguous to the Glamorganshire Canal, to which there is a right of way reserved.

The West Midland and Taff Vale Railways run through the property. The abundant facilities of obtaining any description of coal in addition to the fine water-power, renders this property one of the most eligible for the erection of any description of iron or other manufacture.

nanufacture. The distance from Merthyr is only 6 miles, and from the port of Cardiff 18 miles, and is opposite to the junction of the Taff Vale and West Midland Railway, near Quaker's

Yard.

The above properties may be viewed fon application to Mr. Richard Heffell, surveyor, Merthy, who will show the premises; and printed particulars may be had of Messrs. Urross, Johnson, and Urros, 20, Austinfriars, London; Mr. J. W. Russell, solicitor, Merthyr Tydvii; and of the auctioneer, 140, High-street, Merthyr Tydvii, where a plan of the different properties can be seen.

Merthyr Tydvii, June 2, 1863.

Merthyr Tydvil, June 2, 1863.

An EXCELLENT FARM, with LARGE and VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, in the parish of UGBOROUGH, near IVYBRIDGE, DEVON, twelve miles from Plymouth, and close to three 'apportant stations on the South Devon Railway.

M. R. JOHN MALLET WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th day of July next, at the London Inn, Ivybridge, at Two o'clock for Half-past in the afternoen, either together or in the following lots (subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced), viz.:—The FEE SIMPLE of all that BARTON or FARM, called WOOD and ELOWDENS, situate in the parish of UGBOROUGH, DEVON.

LOT 1 comprises a good FARM HOUSE, with all necessary FARM BUILDINGS, and SEVENTY-SEVEN ACRES (be the same more or less) of superior ORCHARD, MEADOW, ARABLE, and PASTURE LAND, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Cole, as tenant thereof, for a term of 7 or 14 years, from Lady-day, 1861.

Also, a SLATE QUARRY, measuring about 4 acres of same estate, which has been in work about a century, and which is now held under less for a term of 21 years, from the 24th June, 1855, by E. T. Roe, Esq., M.D., producing a large quantity of siste of very superior quality.

About 50 acres of the farm contain slate of the best description, and several sette could

the 24th June, 1893, by E. A. 1805, and the best description, and several setts could very superior quality.

About 50 acres of the farm contain slate of the best description, and several setts could be granted thereout, the rock being inexhaustible.

Lot 2.—TWO superior COTTAGES, one of which is fit for the residence of a respectable family, having eight rooms, and the other cottage adjoining four rooms, with necessary outbuildings. TWO good GARDENS, and a FIELD of LAND, containing

able family, having eight rooms, and the other cottage arguming four rooms, which are essary outbuildings. TWO good GARDENS, and a FIELD of LAND, containing 3A. O.R. 23r. or thereabouts.

The whole of the property is tithe free, and land tax redeemed.

The above property being full of sinte rock, within a mile and a half of the Stowford siding, and about two miles from Ivybridge and Kingsbridge-road stations on the South Devon Raliway, only twelve miles from the port of Plymouth, and nine miles from Totnes, gives great facilities for sending siate to all parts of the kingdom. Such an opportunity for a spirited capitalist or a company to enter largely into the siate trade is very seldom to be met with. From the great facilities for sending off the goods by rail and water, it is quite certain that a large profit can be realised.

To persons desirous of mercantile investment, this estate presents an opportunity of more than ordinary advantage.

The farm is pleasantly situated, and many good sites for building can be found on the property.

The market towns for cattle are Ivybridge, two miles (monthly); Modbury, three miles (ditto); and Totnes, nine miles (ditto).

There is good trout fishing in the neighbourhood. Foxhounds are kept at Ivybridge, and hunt the country immediately around.

For viewing, application may be made to Mr. Henry Sopen, the owner, at Wood Cottage, on the property, on Tuesdays, Wodnesdays, and Thursdays. Plans and particulars can also be obtained of him; of the auctioner, Aspprington, near Totnes; or of Mr. Walter Friend, solicitor, Post-office Chambers, Exeter.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-KAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED to SEND in the PARTICULARS of THEIR REVERAL CLAIMS to the liquidators of the company, on or before the 30th inst. 10a, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.

13 In. capatau rope 60
horse whim 60
horse whim 70
whim rope 2 whim kibbles 240 fms. fron air pipes 330
65 fms. wooden ditto 180
railroad iron 180
railroad saddles 38
tram wagon 15 in. 9 ft. windbore 15 in. 9 ft. windbore 20
1 5 in. 3 ft. door piece 20
1 5 in. bucket door piece 20 17 fms, 8 in. pumps 102
2 7 in. working barrels 28
2 7 in. windbores 28
2 7 in. door pieces 58
2 7 in. door pieces 15% in. 3
windbore, 1 8 in. windbore 1
6 in. door piece, 15% in. working 17½
36 fms, 10 in. and 11 in. rods, rod piates, boits, staples and glands, &c. 1
6 fms. 1 ½ in. and 1½ in. bucket rods, &c. 18

double power winch, double and treble blocks, scales and weights, lifting screw, amilebllows, smiths' tools, anvil, vice, screw stocks, taps and plates, miners' tools, blisted, blasting powder, chain, launders, tackles, water barrels, chests, &c., scrap iron told rope, miner's dial, and counting house furniture

I RON ORE AND COAL ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, BY RON ORE AND COAL ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, BY POPOSAL, the ROYALTY of an ESTATE in the occupation of John Dickinson, Esq., and others, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, in the county of CUMBERLAND, containing nearly 300 acres. Iron ore and coal have been proved in the estate, and a working is now going on to further test the borings. The junction of the coal measures and mountain limestone runs through the centre of the property, which is entirely connected, and in a ring fence, and closely abutting upon the new line, "Marron Extension of the Cleator Railway." There is also fire and brick clay upon the property. Proposals will be received by the owner, Jonn Dicknesso, Esq., of Havercroft, Cockermouth, until the 17th July next, and from whom all particulars may be known.

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#### In Chancery.

In Chancery.

C H I E L E v. B R A K E L L A N D O T H E R S.—
VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR J. STUART, on the 29th May last, GRANTED an
ORDER RESTRAINING the DEFENDANTS, the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM, from RECRIVING, RETAINING, or OPENING ANY LETTERS
OF LETTER ADDRESSED to "C. SCHIELE," or "SCHIELE AND CO.," "C.
SCHIELE AND CO.," "FLATT AND SCHIELE," or "OTHERWISE ADDRESSED
to the FLAINTIFF, CHRISTIAN SCHIELE, or to the PLAINTIFF'S FIRM of C.
SCHIELE AND CO.

ANY PERSONS who, since September, 1859, have WRITTEN OF APPLIED to the
BOVE ADDRESSES on the subject of Mr. Schiele's inventions, as enumerated below,
or on any other subject concerning him, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE at once
WITH HIM, not addressed to Oldham, but to MANCHESTER, as at foot.
Centrifugal pumps, steam saws, turbine steam engines, steam pumps, feed pumps, variable expansion gear, inbrication, governors for steam-engines or water-wheels, air
pumps or gas exhausters, hydraulic transmission of power, hydro extractors, contact
gear, continuous wheel-cutting machinery, continuous screw-cutting machines, outtapping machines, oscillation break for governors for railway trains, &o.; applications
of the anti-friction curve to footsups of shafts, to cocks, valves, &c.; hydraulic weighing
machines, quartz crashing machinery, continuous screw-cutting machines, not cond crassing
machinery, and applications of wave-power, crushing mills, revolving hammers, stone dressing
machinery, and applications of wave-power.

Etude de Me. Paul Daufhin, Avoné à Paris, Rue de Choiseul, No. 6.

Etude de Me. PAUL DAUPHIN, Avoné à Paris, Rue de Choiseul, No. 6.

A D J U D I C A T I O N, au Palais de Justice à Paris, le Samedi, stude en Espagne, près Linares, Province de Jaën (Andalousle), dans la Sierra Morens, ensemble des batiments d'abstitation et du matérial d'exploitation formant l'usine de la Cruz, avec divers immeûbles en dependant. Mise à priz, 600,000 frs.

L'Usine est en pielen exploitation, au moyen d'un bail provisoire qui cessera après le les nécessaire pour la mise en possession de l'adjudicataire.

chemine est contigue à celle de Pozo Aneno, appartenant à une compagnie anglaise à na obtenu de si beaux resultats.

de ball est fait moyennant un fermage qui s'élève à la moltié des bénéfices nels de l'exploitation actuelle et qui ne peut être inférieur à 24,000 frs. par an.

S'addresser pour les reuseignements:—à Me. PAUL DAUPHIN, Avoné; à Me. Duroun, notaire à Paris, Place de la Bourse, 15; à M. François Senzewx, Syndie de la Société en Liquidation Adam, H. Pache, et Cle., à Paris, Rue de Choiseul, 6; à Madrid, à M. LEON LASTUTE, banquier; à Linares, à M. Aczdo, notaire; à l'usine, à Mo. Exit. GAUDRON, représentant du syndie.

GAUDRON, representant du syndic.

[MR. PAUL DAUPHIN WILL SELL, at the Paiats de Juatice, Paris, on Saturday, Angust 3 next, LA CRUZ SILVER-LEAD MINE (adjoining that of Pozo Ancho, Linares) and appurtenances thereto. Upset price, 600,000 frs. (224,000).—For particulars, address Mr. Paul Dauphin, Avonc, 6, Ruede Choiseul, Paris; or others, as above.

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The subscriber is PEEPARED to RECEIVE OFFERS for the MACHINERY and
OTHER EFFECTS, consisting of:

1.—A HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder, 16 in. diameter, and
3 ft. stroke, with BOILER, &co.
2.—Improved patient PUMPING and WINDING APPARATUS and CRUSHING
MACHINE, all of the most improved construction and superior workmanship, very

little used.
3.—A QUANTITY of UNDRESSED ORE at the mine.
4.—The SUBSCRIBER'S INTEREST in the LEASE and WORKINGS of the MINE, which has been stopped entirely for want of capitlal.
The mine and materials will be pointed out by WILLIAM ORR, Esq., of East Kame, Lechwinnoch; and further particulars will be furnished, on application to Messrs, Fisher and WATT, solicitors, or Messrs. MITCHELL and WATTON, C.A., Glasgow.
June 24, 1863.

MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, Liquidate

MONORIEF MITCHELL, Liquidate?

TO GUNPOWDER AND ROPE MANUFACTURERS, AND
CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by executors,
Lot 1.—DAVEY'S PATENT RIGHT for "IMPROVEMENTS IN BLASTING
POWDER," granted 1858. Also, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF GUNFOWDER AND EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS," granted 1862.
The blasting powder weighs from 20 to 30 per cent. less than ordinary gunpowder,
and can be rendered at the same price. Invaluable for mines, slate quarries, and collieries. Testimonials given.
Also, the LICENSED POWDER MANUFACTORY, STEAM ENGINE and MACHINERY, with MAGAZINE, STORES, OUTBUILDINGS, and PREMISES, comprising 73, acres of ground adjoining the sea at Nancekwek, lilogan, Cornwall. The
premises are held for 99 years, determinable on the deceases of three lives, aged 18, 13,
and 9 years.

and 9 years.
LOT 2.—Also, the PHCENIX ROPE WALK, situate at Illogan highway, in ILLOGAN
foresaid, 240 fms. long (90 fms. being slate roofed), with all necessary houses, lotts, &c.,
and about 7 acres of pasture land. Also, AGAR COTTAGE, GARDENS, ORCHARDS,
kc. Lot 2 is held for 99 years, determinable on the deceases of two lives, aged 52 and

27 years.

Also, a POLICY of ASSURANCE, effected in 1849, in the Scottish Equitable office for SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, payable on the decease of the younger life. Annal premium, £12 17s. 11d. Bonuses declared, £177 13s. 10d.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Hodge, Hockin, and Marrack, solicitors, Trpro Cornwall.

TO IRON MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TENDER, with immediate possession, an EXTENSIVE STEAM SCRAP FORGE, for the manufacture of locomotive crank axles, engine, carriage, and wagon axies, from ship stems and stern posts, keel plates, ship knees, shafts, uses, bars, &c., situate in WHITEHAVEN, in the county of CUMBERLAND, with large mechanics shop, fitted with LATHES, &c., smiths' shop, with TOOLS complete, and GALVANISING PANS, commodious warehouse, stable, and office adjoining, now in the occupation of Mr. John Johnson Pelle, the owner and lessee, who is retiring from business.

The above premises have been creeted within the last nine years, and are fitted with THREE FURNACES; ONE CONDIES PATENT STEAM HAMMER, for heavy work; ONE NAYLOR'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER, for light work; and a 25 horse power STEAM ENGINE, scrap shears, and BOILER, fitted with one of Griffith's patent injectors.

The works adjoin the Whitehaven and Furnace Baltumer that the contract of the

power SLEAR patent in the Whitehaven and Furness Railway station, and are connected therewith by a tramway, and stand in an enclosure of about an acre of ground, and are well adapted for extension, by the erection of roiling mills, &c.

Further particulars may be obtained on the premises, by applying to Mr. John J. Pelle, Corkickie, near Whitehaven, who will receive tenders up to the 6th July, 1997.

TO MINING AGENTS, COAL PROPRIETORS, &c.—
ON SALE, one 45, one 50, and one 60 horse power HORIZONTAL HIGH
PRESSURE ENGINES; one 30, one 40, and one 45 horse power CONDENSING
ENGINES, with suitable BOILERS. Also, one 70 in., and one 36 in. BEAM
PUMPING ENGINES, and one 45 in. DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE,
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TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a VALUABLE SLATE and
FLAG QUARRY, in NORTH WALES. The quarry has been in work upwards
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in great repute in the Principality. The quarry is within eight miles of a railway, with
a large local sale.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WALTER EDDY, mineral surveyor,

NORTH WALES.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of that
well-known slate and flag quarry, called the OLD LLANGYNOG SLATE AND
FLAG QUARRY, which has been in work upwards of 50 years, and the slates and flags
of which are held in high repute, and command the principal sale in the counties of

FLAG QUARRY, which has been in work upwards of 50 years, and the states and flags of which are held in high repute, and command the principal sale in the counties of Staffordshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire.

The sale is occasioned by the recent death of one of the proprietors, and offers an opportunity seldom to be met with for the successful application of energy and capital. For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs, Lossqueviller, WILLIAMS, and JONES, OSWESTY; or to Mr. WALTER EDDY, mineral surveyor, Fron, Liangolien.

A PROMISING SLATE QUARRY, partly opened,
TO BE DISPOSED OF, near FESTINIOG, MERIONETH.—For particulars,
pply to Mr. J. Jones, draper, Trawsfynydd, via Carnarvon.

That gold mining can be successfully carried on in Wales is now an established fact." That gold mining can be successfully carried on in Wales is now an established fact."

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A party who hold the above gold mine upon tack-notes from the Crown, for grant of lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, are READY to SELL their INTERESTS in the same. From a sample of the quartz, picked up almost from the surface, by inexperienced men, Newton Sammeison, Esq., F.C.S., Hackin's Hey, Liverpool, assayer, found it to contain Fine metallic gold, 19 dwts. 14 grs. per ton of ore; ditto silver, 2 cas. 9 dwts.; ditto copper, 29-10th sper cent., and 4½ per cent. of sulphur.—For farther particulars, apply to JOHN HUGHES, Bethania, Festiniog, North Wales.

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1000 tons of limestone per week. Two shafts have been sunk down, and the underground workings opened out, ready to commence raising stone immediately.

The works communicate by tramway with the Birmingham Canal, at a short distance
from the nix.

The works communicate by unaturaly from the pits from the pits from the pits.

The lime produced from this mine is peculiarly adapted for hydraulic purposes, and was used in the recently-executed tunnel of the Birmingham Canal Company, at Netherton, near Dudley, and also in the locks communicating with the Staffordahire and Worcestershire Canal, at Church Bridge, near Stafford, an inspection of which will prove its superfority over other lime for such purposes. It has also been used by the Regent's Canal Company, London. Application to be made to Mr. SAMUEL BAILEY, mining engineer, the Pieck, Walsati

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TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E., In recognition of his unrequited public services in connection with the foundi agnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late fa am James, Eaq., of Warwick, land agent, ironmaster, and civil enginer; ug, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its bran our magnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late father, William James, Eaq., of Warwick, land agent, ironmaster, and evil engineer, in surveying, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its branches to Bolton, &e., in the years 1821, 1822, and 1835, the first established for engine passenger transit; and for his having allowed the late George Stephenson and his partner, Mr. Losh, of Newcastie-upon-Tyne, the liberty of using his invention of the introduction of Tubes into the boliers of (their) locomotive engines, as shown by an agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1821, which introduction of Tubes, as first suggested by Mr. William Henry James, and since adopted, modified, and perfected by the engineering profession, is well known to every engineer to have caused the entire success of the modern railway system; and, lastly, to compensate him in some slight degree for the loss of his patrimony of £50,000, as settled by will, as well as private property of great value, by the ruin of his father, in 1823, while so engaged, and white so assisting him in laying the foundation of the great railway system of the world, which has already conferred such inestimable benefits upon mankind.

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Mr. Richard Munderton. Mining Journal 20. Plate-alreet.

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			KAILWAY AND			[JUNE 27, 18
THE MINING S	HARE L			id. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.	Shares. Mines. 1000 North Fortescue (copper) 2500 North Frances (cop.), [S.E.].	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. 1 14 0 14 1 0
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Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.] 2 10 0 — Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery 20 0 0 — Nacth Treatesters (corner) St. Agree 10 0	0 2 0 0	2 0—Mar. 1863 0 0—Mar. 1863 1 6—June, 1863 0 8—Mar. 1862	000 Carteward, Ireland [L.]	0 0 — Fully paid. 1 0 214 Jan. 1868 1 0 134154 174 June, 1868	3000 Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5] 10000 River Tamar Copper [L.] 3848 Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	1 0 0 — 1 0 0 — 3 8 0 —
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Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	41 42 68 10 0 1	10 0-April, 1863 166	1000 Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3] 1   1787 Clijsh & Wentworth (tin, ep., 31   170 Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]. 4   1000 Coolartra and Bond, Ireland 1   1000 Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.] 1   1000 Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 paid, 3000   1000 Cornubia (ton) [7000 £2 paid, 3000 Cornubia (ton) [7000 £2 paid, 3	6 6 — Jan. 1863 0 0 — Sopt. 1869 0 0 — Fully paid.	2000 Scorrier Con.(tin,cp.),St. Agnes 12500 Silver Moun. (lead) [L. £2]. 100 Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20].	4 13 6 — 2 0 0 — 7 2 6 — 0 15 0 —
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Wost Fowey Consols (tin and copper). 7 10 0  West Penstruthai	4 434 8 4 6 0 34 35 76 6 0 1	2 6—April, 1863 0 0—May, 1863 0 0—Mar, 1862	DOO E. Bronfloyd(silid.)Card.[L] 2 (000 East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth 3 15 000 East Chiverton (lead) 1	00. 814. 8 814 . Feb. 1863 60. May, 1863	1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes 1000 South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant 6000 So. Wh. Leisnre (tin & cop.).	1 10 0—
Wh.Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]† 8 0 0., 16 Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0., — Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne. 58 10 0., 240	13 14 57 7 6 0 323 3 0 5 225 230 153 15 0 3	o o -oune, reco   40	100 Fast Dawon Cit Consols (con ) 1 9	0 May, 1862 0	1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron 1400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne 36 794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	10 7
Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne. 58 10 0., 240 Wh.Trelawny(sllid.), Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0., 16 Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow 5 0., — [* Dividends paid every two months. † Div	44 17 6 1	10 0—June, 1863 0 0—May, 1863 20	1 900 East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.) 1 900 East Dyliffe (lead) [L. £6] 3 9148 E. Falmouth (sld.), Kenwyn 4 5 9100 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 1 14 9100 E. Grunis Lake & B. Bedf. (cp.) 7 3 914 F. East Laye (ell.) 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0. —	15000 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp.,lin) 15000 St. Cuthbert Ld. Smelt. [L. £5] 40000 St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	0 0 —M.
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Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.       33       0       0       —         Condurrow(cop., tin), Camborne	9 0 0 4 85 0 0 2	0 0—April, 1861 0 0—June, 1857 7 0 Mar. 1869 40	000 E. Poliberro, St. Agnes [L.] 0 10	0	920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]. 31	2 0 871436143714M
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Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just		5 0-May, 1862   3000 0 0-Mar. 1862   486 10 0-April, 1862   616	00 Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]. 1 0 92 Goginan (silvld.) [1900 £12½,2992 44 Gonamena (copper), 8t. Cleer. 3 15	0 —Fully paid. £1] —Jan. 1863 6 2 134 2June, 1863	30000 Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.] 1 3000 West Alfred (copper) [L. £3] 1 20000 West Beam [L. £1] 0 100 W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20] 9	0 0 –
BODBION W	*****	2 0—July, 1860 640 200	224 Garildan Unid. (tin), Wendron 14 2 9	6. — June, 1863 0. 11 May, 1863	100 W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20] 9 40000 West Clogau (gold)	0 0 —
Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5 0 0  Ocentral American (silver) [L.] 5 0 0  Ocentral American (silver) [L.] 5 0 0  Ocoptapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16 0 0  East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10 0 0  East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 5 0 0  Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0  Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0  Expunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1 0 0  Linarea (id.), Poso Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3 0 0  Lustanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 2 0 0  Marquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 0  Port Phillip (gold), Clune [S.E.] 1 0 0  St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] 1 0 0  St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] 2 0 0  Vest Canada Mining Company [L.] 2 0 0  75  West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1 0 0	305 0 0 5	0 0—Feb. 1863 14 6—Oct. 1862	96 Great Earlgan (copper) 5 11 96 Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive. 2 4 00 Great Laxey (lead) [L. £4]	0 2 2June, 1863 Fully paid.	1000 West Clogan (gold)	0 0 —
O Copie Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40 0 0. 291/ O Copiepo Mining Company, Chili [8.E.] 16 0 0. —	7½ 8½ 6 18 0 0 : 7½ per cent.	10 0-Nov. 1862 3000 - Yearly.	00 Great North Tolgus [L. £1] 0 12 00 Gt. Retallack (silid., blende) 2 1	0 — 6s. 7sJune, 1863	6000 W. Grylis (tin), Perranuthnos 0 2000 W.Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton 1 9000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey 1 1000 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 8 256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Rillaton. 149	0 0Au
Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0 41/2 ) Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.] 20 0 0 22 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1 0 0 22	4 454 434 0 8 4 0 20 22 19 15 0 0 1	3 4—Mar. 1863 873 10 0—June, 1863 600 1 0—June, 1863 11	30 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 6 16 00 Gt.Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 15 14 19 Great Work (tin), Germon , 100 0	0 —	256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Killaton. 149 1056 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb. 9 5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan 1	2 6
Linares (id.), Pose Anche, Spain [S.E.] 3 0 0 7 Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 2 0 0 — Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 0	61 71 9 6 2 0	5 0—June, 1863 500 1 0—Feb. 1862 491 1 6—July, 1859 600	00 Grosvenor(ld.)[2500£1pd.,25007s.pd 10 Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth 2 5 68 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst 0 19	9	256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Millaton.139 1056 WestStray Park (cop.), Camb. 9 5000 West Tolgars (cop.), Crowan 1 512 West Tolgars (cop.), Redruth. 29 5120 W. Tolvadden (cop.), Marasion 1 5481 West Trevelyan (tin, copper) 3 4000 West Wend Frances, Illogan 81	10 0 80 75 80 0c 18 6
Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1 0 0 154 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.] . 15 0 0 58 Unit. Mexican(sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0 73	56 58 58 5 0 3 4 6% 7% 2 9 0 0	2 6—Jan. 1863 10 0—June, 1863 7 6—May, 1863 4 0—May, 1863	00 Gt. Retallack (silid., blande) 2 1 30 Great Tregune Consols (cop.). 0 5 30 Great Whoal Baddern (tin) 6 16 10 Gt. Wh. Bury (cop., tin), Ken. 15 11 Great Work (tin), Germoe 100 0 0 Grovenor (id.) (2500 glpd., 2500 7s.pd 10 Gurlyn (cop., tin), 8t. Erth 2 6 86 Gwydyr Park Con., Lianrwst 0 19 10 Harwood (id.), Durham [L.£1] 0 5 19 Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock 3 2 00 Hingston Down (cop.), [18.E.] 5 7 00 Holmbush (5000 £5 2s., pd., 5000 15s.po 11 Ilogan (tin and copper) 0 7	6 11/4 Nov. 1861 0 1863 6 June, 1863 1.]	4000 West Wendron (tin), Wendron 1 512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan 81 0000 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.). 3 1024 West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	3 6Ja
FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVI	DENDS IN ABEY	ANCE, 1863 500	00 Holmbush (5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 15s.p. 00 Hlogan (tin and copper) 2 7 00 Isle of Man (slate) 2 0 6 00 Kaswick (lead), Fortinscale . 5 6 00 Kaswick (lead), Fortinscale . 5 6 01 Lady Bertha (cop.) [8.E.] 2 8 10 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop). 1 7 6 10 Leingan (id.), Glamor. [L.,225] 5 0 10 Long Rake (lead), Flint 16 10 00 Lower Park Denbighaire [L.] 3 5 100 Lower Taidrws (siste) [L.] 3 1 00 Maudili (copper) 3 17	6. 1%	6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Hogan 4	13 6 — ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·
AltenandQuenaugenUni.(cop.)[L.£5] 4 10 0 — Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N.Ze. (L.£5] 4 10 0 — Pontgiband (sillead), France [S.E.]20 0 0 4	4 8 0 0 1 15 per cent 1, 0 0 1	15 0—Nov. 1858 600 —May, 1859 600	00 Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 5 6 00 Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] . 2 8 19 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin. con). 17 6	6 — % % Mar. 1862 6 — % % April, 1863 4 — Feb. 1862	5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear 1 5090 Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock. 4 6000 Wheal Caradon (copper)	18 0 —
		24	63 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 35 0 40 Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L.£25] 5 0 00 Long Rake (lead), Flint 16 10	0 —	6000 WhealCrebor(cop.), Tavistock 1 512 Wh.Damsel(cp.,tin), Gwennap 31 4096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 7	5 0 2141% 218Mi 3 6
Atamitics [L. £2]  Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	% Sept. 1858 600	00 Lower Park Denbighshire [L.] 3 5 00 Lower Taldrws (slate) [L.] . 2 10 00 Maudlin (copper) 3 17	0 —	6000 WhealCrabor(cop.),Tavistock 1 512 Wh.Damsel(ep.,tin),Gwennap 81 4096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 7 1024 Wheal Emily Hearleita (cop.) 9 4000 Wh. Emma(cp)Buckfastleigh 2 2000 Wheal Falmouth & Sperries. 3 6000 Wh.Grenville (copper)[S.E.] 7 5130 Wheal Harriett, Camborne. 4 6000 Wh. Harris (id. cop.), Lifton 0	0 0 11
Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]. Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10].	1 0 0 2 0 0 214 2 2	May, 1863 449 2200 4Jan. 1863 843	80 Merllyn (lead), Flint 3 18 00 Merryfield (lead) [L.] 0 12 75 Michell (lead), Flint 0 5	0 —	6000 Wh.Grenville (copper)[S.E.] 7 5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 4 6000 Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton 0	15 0 6% 6 614 No 6 6 3 21/2 23/4 Mo 10 6 — Fel
Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid] Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.] Coplano Smelting [L.], Chili	0 6 0 — ¾	Jan. 1859 500 July, 1863 105	22 Mill Pool (copper)	6. —	5120 Wheal Harrist (idcop.), Lifton 0 6000 Wh. Harris (idcop.), Lifton 0 2048 Wheal Hope (silled.), Perran 0 6000 Wheal Ida (sillead), St. Ive. 0 968 Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 18 6000 Wh. Norris (tin,cp.), St. Cleer 2	18 0 —
Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.] Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.] East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 00	Aug. 1869 506 Fully paid. 51	00 Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4] 3 12 12 Nant Minera [L. £20] 4 14 00 Nant-y-Iago (id.) Merioneth 3 17	0 —Jane, 1863 6 —Mar. 1863	6000 Wh. Norris (tin)	13 9 –Ap
East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [] Elbe Colliery Company [L.] Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	1 0 0 1	Mar. 1862 646 Fully paid. 646 July, 1859 606	00 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton 0 15 00 N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen 2 8 00 New E. Birch Tor and Vitifer	6 —April, 1860 6 —Feb. 1863	970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Broage 12 1024 Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet 0 5000 Wh. Prudence St. Ag, [L. £1] 0	10 0—
English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.] Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E. Hindestan (copper), Broad Australia [L. £2] [S.E.	\$ 0 0 — 9 0 0 — 6.] 1 10 0 —	Fully paid. 651 Fully paid. 40 June, 1862 600	14 New E. Wh. Russell, Taylstock 0 6 00 New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage 1 5 00 New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer 0 10	0Oct. 1862 0April, 1863 6Dec. 1862	\$\frac{6000}{000}\$ Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's 2 970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage 12 1024 Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet 0 5000 Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1] 0 240 Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 96 500 Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet 0 1024 Wh. Sicily (sliid.), Broadoak 4 4096 Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton 4 2048 Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni. 9 1024 Wheal St. Andrew (copper) 5 512 Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney 3 1032 Wh. Trampanck (tin), Gwinear 13	10 0 —
Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaic Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	25 0 0 — 1 0 0 —	Feb. 1863 600 Fully paid. 96 Fully paid. 101	00 New Traicigh Cons., Redruth 1 13 60 New Travenen (tin), Wendron 5 0 24 New Wendron (tin) 7 0	0 —Nov. 1862 0 —June, 1863 0 —Jan, 1863	4096 Wheal Sidney(tin), Plympton 4 2048 Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni. 9 1024 Wheal St. Andrew (copper). 6	9 1 9 0 614 514 6Ms 0 0 Jan
Copper), Portugat [L. ]	2 0 0 27621/6 x	Fully paid. 1000 Aug. 1862 600	24 New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.) 2 1 00 New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.] 1 0 00 New Wheal Prospidnick 0 7	0. 5 . 4 4½Fully paid. 6 – Nov. 1862	512 Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney 3 1022 Wh. Tremayne(tin), Gwinear 13 6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 4	4 0 —
) Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.] ) New Burra Burra (Australia) ) New Granada (gold), South America (G. P.)	rg 1 00				ADOO IN HOME A YOU STREET STREET, STREET, O	9 0 34Ma
NON-DIVIDEND FOR  Minet.  Alamillos [L. £2]  Australian (copper), South Australia (S.E.)  Bearls Th Streaming Company [L. £1]  Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]  Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]  Capulas (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]  Contral Italian (copper), Jamalea [S.E.]  Coplape Smitting [L.], Chili  Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]  Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L. £1] [S.E.]  Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L. £1] [S.E.]  East del Rey, Brazil [L. £2]  East Kongabora, Mative Silver Mining Co. of Norway [E.]  Elbe Colliery Company [L.]  Ellernile and Bardowie, Jamaica  English and Candian Mining Company [L.]  Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]  Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica  Earhitz Colliery Company [L.]  Laguanso (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]  Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L. [S.E.]  New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 00	Nov. 1862   en				++ ++MA
) Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2] ) Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1] ) Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	0 15 0	April, 1862 400	00 Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap 0 5 00 North Cornwall (Endellion) — 00 North Devon (silid.) [L.£1] 6 11 00 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 2 16	— No call. 0 — Jan. 1863 6 214214 214Mar. 1863	1024 Wh.Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine 7 6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper). 1 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell 10 944 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant. 7	0 0 —Apr 16 6 —May 7 0 —Jun
) Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2] ) Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1] ) Quebrada (copper), Venezuela (L. £10]	0 15 0	April, 1862 400	00 North Cornwall (Endellion) 00 North Devon (stltd.) [1, £] 0 11 00 N. Dolcoath (cop.), (Zamborne 2 16 00 North Downs (cop.) Redruth 2 5 1-2* Those mines with [S.E.] appended	6 2½2½ 2½Mar. 1863 10. 1½1½ 1½April, 1863 have been admitted on the Stock &	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper). 1 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell 10 944 Warvas Downs (tin), Lelant. 7 8097 Yarner (copper), Devon 3 change. Those mines with [L.] apper	0 0—
Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2] Prachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1].  Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10] San Roque, Spain Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1] Seottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1] St. John's United (copper, lead), Newtoundland [L. 5]	1 0 0 — 0 15 0 — 2 10 0 — 5 0 0 — 0 15 0 — 34	April, 1862 Dre. 1862 Pully paid May, 1863 May, 1860 Fully paid May, 1860 Fully paid May, 1860 Fully paid.	00 North Devon (silid.) [I. £1] 5 11 00 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 2 16 00 North Downs (cop.) Redruth 2 5 ** Those mines with [S.E.] appended	0	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin,copper). 1 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell 10 944 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant. 7 5097 Yarner (copper), Dovon 3 cchange. Those mines with [L.] apper ability.	0 0. —
Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2] Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0 — 0 15 0 — 2 10 0 — 5 0 0 — 0 15 0 — 34	April, 1862 Dre. 1862 Pully paid May, 1863 May, 1860 Fully paid May, 1860 Fully paid May, 1860 Fully paid.	00 North Devon (silid.) [I. £1] 5 11 01 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborns 2 16 00 North Downs (cop.) Redruth 2 5 18 Those mines with [S.E.] appended  ""  Our object being to make the Share I tion which way, from time to time.	0	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin,copper). 1 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell 10 944 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant. 7 5097 Yarner (copper), Dovon 3 cchange. Those mines with [L.] apper ability.	0 0